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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

What Is and What Is Not Fashion.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, August, 1871.

There never was a time when it is so difficult to tell just what is and just what is not fashion; never at a time when authorities were so many and their dictates so little heeded; never a time when there was such universal demand for fashion or such utter disregard of it by those who are naturally its truest exponents.

Milliners, dress makers and dealers in fancy goods have gone to Europe in sheer desperation, but they can bring back nothing new; there is nothing new to bring back. The French are despoiled, and have lost their *prestige*, the Germans have been busy fighting and are too slow at making changes even in fashion. The German fashion papers repeat the same styles, month after month, and year after year, with unwearying pertinacity, excellent evidence of their thrift and good sense, but not of their ability to supply our novelty loving people with the dress excitements they have learned to love.

The result of the doubt, uncertainty and indecision during the coming season will not be beautiful. We shall have a mixture of 1867, '70 and '71, with a glimpse of '72. We shall have Watteau running a race with Louis XIII. We shall have the most flagrant nonsense turning up its antique nose at the practical sense of the period, and all jaunty masculine coats elbowing modest jackets and quite putting them out of countenance.

We shall have a square stand up fight between the enormously long trains, or which everybody is tired, but which French dressmakers will insist upon being the fashion as they were two years ago, and the moderate train, which is so much more graceful, and so much better adapted to our sixteen feet brown stone parlors. It would not be surprising if we had a sensation interim in the season in the way of something enormously absurd, for the Parisian modistes will see the necessity for a *coup d'etat* in order to regain their lost ground, and believing that nothing can be too violent or too extravagant for the Americans, they may endeavor to devise something that will carry the field by a *coup de force*.

WHAT IS FASHION.

In the meantime it may be as well to hold our souls in patience, and anchor the little common sense we are allowed to exercise to one or two facts, which no *coup d'etat* can disturb. These are, first, that the old favorites in fabrics have reappeared in the "cloth" colors which were so fashionable last winter, but in a vastly greater variety of shades —wine color, plum color, olive green, sage green, ash gray, walnut brown, marine blue, dahlia and ivy, called last winter "alligator" color, all belong to the fashionable cloths, and are to be had up to one house with *ten thousand* different shades, ranging from light to dark, and from indescribably lovely to hideous. Second, there is great difficulty in obtaining these fine shades in quality, in consequence of the destruction of the French dye houses; and as the price of raw wool has advanced materially, and woolen fabrics also, there is likely to be a scarcity of both and higher prices as the season advances. We should advise an early selection therefore, particularly where special colors and fabrics are very much desired.

We advise also by thrifty economists, the selection of staple materials that are known to be good. There is a sort of standard of prices established throughout country towns and villages, which induce merchants to reduce and increase according to coast. If an "all wool," therefore, has advanced fifteen cents on the yard, he finds it more to his interest to sell a mixed "cotton" and wool at the old price than to tell the truth and try to get the advance for the genuine article.

There is such a thing as being so smart as to cheat ourselves, and we always do that when we oblige people to be dishonest with us.

SCOTCH PLAIDS.

Nearly all American women have a preference for clear single colors, a *penchant* which is a proof of their good taste, and which has been encouraged by the modern fashion of complete suits. The appreciation of the possibilities of the Scotch plaids is, however, growing here as in Europe, and must already have assumed large proportions to warrant the cost and quantity of the importers of these fabrics. The "Princess" Metternich poplin, the silk and wool velour, the velour armure, the diagonal serge, the satine, the matelasse, and the new wool and silk grenadiers styles in the rich plaids, and the velvet effects are produced by the one of two colors only, black, and another, green, blue, brown, or gray, in combination shades, or buff or simply black and white; this latter is always well worn.

Velour, as may be remembered, is a heavy rep; velour armure, the same, with a little design interwoven "satine," corresponding to the plain single colored goods of that name which won popularity last winter. Serge is a finer rep than velour, with a twill in it. Matlasse comprises any of the above with a quilting, sable literally sand, signifies that sanded, sometimes called "frosted" appearance imparted to some handsome plaid polonaise.

The French are very fond of silks and wool mixtures; but for service and permanent beauty the all wool manufactures are decidedly preferable to wear.

The small brilliant Alsatian plaids for the school dresses of girls and children are all wool and unrivaled for cleanliness and durability for this purpose. But we beg that they may not be confounded with the small shiny cotton plaids which abound in the country, and which are destitute of warmth or any merit whatever.

Plaid poplins are very well adapted to the southern part of the country, where they would be used very much for home dresses and where warmth is not so much needed; but in New England an t at the West the acreage of health would be very large if more care was taken to protect the body by the purchase of good warm woolen fabrics for winter use.

THE BRAIDING.

The braiding and embroidery mania has probably reached its height, and may henceforth be expected to decline. The literal overslaughing of every article for household use and family wear by heavy designs executed in coarse stitches and coarse braiding, is adding to this, everywhere and upon everything, yards upon yards of ruffling and trimming becomes not only wearisome but painful when one reflects upon the amount of time and labor spent upon it.

The wife of the millionaire may well throw away money on dressing sacks covered with embroidery, let her do it. If she wants to render her baby's life a burden to itself and to others, let her add the ruffle ruffling and puffing and braiding, and stiff embroidery to a drapery that is not the drapery, and the quicker its little life is ended the better. But, for the poor hard-working mothers to try to follow such an example is simple madness. Let her put the time in the fineness and purity of the material, make it up prudently, but simply, and the labor and quick destructive of trimming and furbelowing.

It is unfortunate that fashion periodicals are obliged to torture their brains to invent new styles of plaitings and trimmings and ruffings which are accepted as authoritative by unsophisticated readers, and which have no existence except as new styles of plaitings and trimmings and ruffings which are accepted as authoritative by unsophisticated readers, and which have no existence except as new styles to fill a certain amount of space, as the rapidity with which they follow each other is annihilating to ideas of permanency, order and distinctive beauty in dress or household adornment.

NEW SILK COSTUMES.

New designs which may be relied upon as good, consist of skirt and ample polonaise of plain, double or treble toned silk serge in any of the new cloth colors. The lower skirt may be trimmed with silk or box plaiting, two scant flounces cut out in large shallow scollops, or cross cut folds of the material. The polonaise is bordered with heavy brilliant fringe of a new style, quite deep, and matching in color.

No one cost is more in harmony with the beauty and completeness of detail, the *fringe* is made to order in the *tones* of the material, and a most perfect effect produced.

Suits in two or more of the darker or neutral shades, are more desirable than costumes, which have too fast effects. Two colors do not well put together, but two colors and materials degenerated at once into patchy toilettes, without borrowing an expression, and though greatly out of style still when they are indmissable for more dignified matrons.

Very pretty and simple, yet distinguished suits are made of fine cashmere and plain poplin, all wool delaine. The fashionable colors are ash gray, violet, olive color and wood brown. The poplin delaine differs from the ordinary material of that name in being heavier, with threads like fine cords, and when made of all wool, it is a very soft and desirable fabric.

The under skirts are slightly trained and have tapes attached to tie them up walking length. The upper skirt and basque may be faced and piped with corded silk and turned up at the sides with large cashmere buttons, and the basque may be piped alone; of course the silk pipings match the cashmere in color.

Black silk suits promise to be as fashionably worn as ever. During the past season there has been a great straining after novelty in the shape of silks, and this will undoubtedly continue more or less through the fall.

The newest suits, however, will be far more richly and appropriately trimmed for the season with silk and with thick fringe than with open passementerie headings.

The new dress sleeves are in magnificent widths and qualities, and range from one to ten dollars per yard. The mounting in passementerie or sonstach is broad and complete, obviating the necessity for folds or endings of the material as "headings." They will probably supersede lace to a great extent for the trimming of polonaise of silk or velvet.

The American $2 00 gros grain is particularly adapted for serviceable fall suits. It is not so dressy, but it is heavy and handsome, and worth a $5 00 silk. Now that dull effects are required in black silk, it is really more distingue than glossy French silks at double the price.

PLAITED GARIBALDI WAISTS

Have now become an institution. In striped cambric they can be bought or made for from 50 to 50 cents. In imitation of cooler weather, however, ladies are having them made in colored silk or cashmere, pink, blue, brown, buff, violet and gray. The cashmere are generally trimmed with silk, or ornamented with fine black lace insertion or *barbes*. Half a dozen can be purchased too many for changes to be worn with different skirts.

LARGE BONNETS.

Every one is anticipating a return to the three-story and coal scuttle bonnet, but there are two reasons against it. One is the fact that ladies are still wearing abroad the small bonnets of last year; the other that intelligent milliners must be aware that they cannot afford to give such odds to the round hat. Twenty small bonnets and hats were hardly known. It was the big bonnet or nothing, for the girls of seventeen as well as the women of seventy. After found hats and bonnets the best hats were cut down until they became mere head dresses and the woman of seventy had really less coverings for her head than the girl of seventeen.

What we want now in addition to the round hats is at least two distinctive styles, one a modest little crowning with grace and beauty the still youthful head of the matron, the other quiet protective for the middle aged and elderly.

The round hat is now en established and very useful fact. An absurdly large or monstrously ugly round hat never again will obtain a foothold, because there are always the pretty and convenient round hats to fall back upon.

A "cottage" bonnet of a very pretty and convenient shape, and a soft cap, covered with lace, with ribbon and curtain, are in preparation. The Gypsy has almost disappeared.

BLACK CASHMERE AND ALPACA SUITS.

Particularly the latter, are made, very plainly. Plaitings and ruchings have disappeared except upon the lower skirt, and even upon this they are now often replaced by bands.

Cashmere is not unfrequently trimmed with sonstach fringe, or, as last year, with handsome gimps and with a passementerie or gimp heading; but alpaca and mohair are finished with cross-cut bands of the same, piped with heavy silk, and the wider these are the more there are of them, the finer they are. Some bands are graduated in width, others are of uniform size from the upper and under skirt. Three upon the skirt and two upon the polonaise is the common number, but four upon the polonaise are the better style, and there are some handsome suits of Otter alpaca and fine mohair made with seven bands on the lower skirt and five upon the upper.

A GLIMPSE OF WINTER.

Suits in cloth velour and other warm fabrics will be worn during the coming winter without doubt, but they will be less strictly adhered to than for the past two years. The truth is while very well adapted to the mild winter of a Southern climate they afford hardly any protection against the rigor of the North. Lining the jacket with flannel assisted somewhat to break the force of a vigorously cold weather, but a piercing cold wind or a driving snow storm requires stronger defenses. Northern ladies of small means, therefore, who can-not afford furs, will be glad to have English or cider lined furs, will be glad to have English cloth pelisses, with or without capes, in addition to cloth pelisses, with or without capes, in addition to cloth pelisses, with or without capes, in addition to the handsome reversible waterproof cloth, which form a most protective garment with cape and hood, and one for all to be despised for occasional ease and especially for country wear. Of course *cassions* and especially for country wear. Of course *cassions* and especially for country wear. Of course we shall have a royal garment of velvet, which will take the form of a long ample polonaise and be richly trimmed with heavy imperial fringes and *soustach* or embroidery of wonderful delicacy and beauty. But it is pleasant to know that we shall not be obliged to freeze if we cannot afford so elegant a garment.

FLOWERS AND COLORS.

The coming season is expected to be gorgeous in toilettes, and moreover it is thought those will be of the most distinctive character. Dark, neutral plain, for street purposes varied by glimpses of the tartan, but light and lovely in tint, in lace, in trailing flowers. A garter for the knee of overdresses worn over bluish pink, pale blue and lightest pearl gray, will be made of fine organdy Valenciennes lace and insertions. Flowers will be used profusely in trails, not in bunches, mantled upon stems, and less upon velvet and ribbon than was the case last year.

VENETIAN COLLARS.

Some exquisite Venetian collars have been made of fine Valenciennes instead of point, and the effect upon velvet is much softer, but unfortunately Valenciennes thickens somewhat in the most careful washing while point can be cleaned to look quite new.

OSTRICH FEATHERS.

These ornaments have attained a rank of their own, which is almost independent of fashion. Like real lace, diamonds and old China, their value is the same whatever a pass ng caprice of *la mode* may dictate to present styles. Real Ostrich plumes are therefore very costly, but they are the best of all feather ornament in the long run, because they will clean and dye and re-dye and always be found unapproachable.

Ostrich plumes are highly appreciated by American women of culture and refinement, whose tastes it must be said tend generally to the aesthetic in art and ornament, but they are not at all always prepared for the tricks put upon them by dealers. The feathers of the American vulture are quite as often bought for ostrich as the real, and not unfrequently two or three clever spinnings will produce a plume of unusual length and apparent beauty, which is good for three times its real value. In buying a costly feather, therefore, it is well to look out for the slightest indication of want of evenness and perfection, and to make important purchases as a rule of those who have a reputation to sustain and can therefore be relied upon.

SKIRTS.

No gathers are to be tolerated in skirts; the fullness is plaited into the waist. No bindings are used for the bottom of skirts; the material is simply hemmed up on the lining. Shoulders are still cut high and sleeves shaped at the top, like those of a man's coat. The armhole trimmings are with a pleat and bows for ornament are the popular style.

The close cut coat sleeve, with an open or flowing cut sleeve in either style this winter, particularly for outdoor garments.

Melon pleated waists and pleated Garibaldi waists will be revived for early autumn and winter house dresses.

Black alpacas are coming into fashion again. Gloves to match the suit are worn in the street. Very light tints remain the style for dress occasions.

JENNIE JUNE.

AMERICAN CUTLERY.

Free Trade Testimony for Protection.

A member of the Sheffield (England) cutlery trade, writing to the Sheffield *Independent*, gives the following remarkable testimony respecting the excellence and cheapness of American cutlery, and the enterprise of its manufacturers:

"There will be no legislation this session on the tariff, which means no change in actual operation until 1873, at the nearest. The opposition, therefore, which Sheffield manufacturers have to encounter and which are destitute of warmth or any merit whatever.

"No man in America understands better our theory of government than the Chairman of the State Central Committee of Pennsylvania. Let him follow the light of his own knowledge, and the people will sustain him. If he does not, and clings to his negro supporter, he will only have to look for support upon the thieves and speculators. To say that the Democratic party recognizes the binding obligation of the law of attack commends so called, is a lie and a cheat.

THE OCEAN WAVE DISASTER.

First Particulars of the Great Calamity—Statements of Eye-Witnesses.

A passenger on board of the steamer Ocean Wave at the time of the explosion of her boiler, on the 29th inst., in Mobile Bay, furnishes the Mobile *Register* with the following details of the terrible accident, of which we have already been informed by telegraph. He says:

The explosion occurred at twenty minutes to 6 o'clock. I was sitting a little forward of midships, against the engine room door, on the starboard side. The Creole portion of the passengers were on that side of the boat.

Captain D. L. McInnis, Mr. Loighry, who stays at Barnard's, Miss Kitty Roach, Miss Alice Boullemet and I were all sitting together. The whistle, preparatory to leaving had been sounded a few minutes before and the passengers had all got on board. The first intimation of the explosion I had was the falling of the door under which I sat, which struck forward the stern, against the wheel house. I immediately recovered myself, caught the lady next to me, and leaping over her from going overboard. I saw Miss Boullemet holding Captain McInnis by the hand, trying to pull him out of the water. A young man named Sam (I regret that I am unable to give you his name, as he was very cool and heroic), went to his assistance and he was rescued.

Mr. Lonery, Loughry, Perez, a creole, and myself remained on the wreck. It is impossible to estimate the number of passengers at one hundred and thirty to a hundred and forty. I could recognize all the passengers, but being on the wreck at the time, I had no opportunity of seeing those who were saved. After leaving the wreck I recognized thirty or forty as having been passing us. I therefore inferred that the loss must have been very heavy. Major Samuel Dibble was sitting, and was rescued by some thirty feet into the water. His son Harry was badly scalded.

When the people gathered around him, the brave little fellow said, "Please go go and help those who are drowning." I can't tell you how that little starite my poor mother. Mr. Sample and Isaac did everything in their power to help the wounded, as did also the citizens generally. There was a large number of creole girls on board, only one of whom escaped. I noticed a party of ladies—all strangers—in the charge of a young man from the city. I saw them all blown up. I saw one of the young ladies up in the air. I watched her descent, and she landed all about seventy. I arrived in the city last night on the Annie.

An eye-witness of the explosion says:

The force of the explosion extended upward and forward. All who were in the forward part or bow of the boat suffered. Those in the rear generally escaped, except such of them as jumped overboard and drowned. The boiler was not much exploded, as it was torn open with a long seam. It was so rotten as to literally tear open. If it had been stronger, so as to explode with greater violence, the destruction would probably have been greater. Scarcely a half dozen passengers escaped unhurt, but the wounds of many were slight.

Mr. James Anthony Froude, who expects soon to visit this country, is now among the eldest of living historians. He is now in his fifty-third year, but full of vigorous life and activity. His father was Archdeacon in the church of England.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Official Showing for August.

Reduction During the Month $9,206,279.

WASHINGTON, September 1, 1871.

Following is an abstract of the debt statement:

Debt bearing coin interest	$1,881,538,900
Accrued interest	34,106,488
Debt bearing currency interest	45,578,981
Interest	310,407
Matured debt	1,852,612
Interest	396,969
Debt bearing no interest	411,231,588
Unclaimed interest	9,612
Total debt	$2,338,171,599
Interest	34,733,497
Total	$2,372,904,597
Coin in Treasury	90,813,691
Currency in Treasury	7,968,345
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,272,122,560
Decrease during August	9,206,279
Decrease since March 1st, 1871	46,586,286
Since March 1st, 1869	251,340,699

Total amount of bonds issued to the Pacific Railway $64,618,832, on which the United States has paid $22,245,333 interest, and the companies by transportation of mails, &c., $3,139,106, leaving $56,158 interest accrued but not yet paid.

The Treasury Department has to date purchased and destroyed bonds to the amount of $219,375,200, for which $256,478,950 in currency was paid.

TERRIBLE HURRICANE.

Island of St. Thomas Devastated.

ST. THOMAS, W. I., August 29, *via* HALIFAX, N. S., August 31.—Another hurricane has swept over this unfortunate island, overturning every house and laying the place in ruins. Yesterday at about one o'clock A. M. a gale broke from the east, from which point it blew most fiercely until noon, when the wind veered round slowly to the north and fell upon the island in a terrific hurricane. It then shifted to the northwest, and blew with great violence until five o'clock P. M., when there came a lull which lasted until six P. M. At this hour the hurricane again swept over the island from the south, but its duration was not so long as the previous visit, nor was its violence so great. Its term of greatest force lasted only two hours. Closely following in the wake of the hurricane came an awful gale from the south and southeast, which raged for several hours. During the hurricane in the afternoon several shocks of earthquake rendered more terrible the situation of the people, who were hearing overhead the crash of roofs torn by the hurricane, and obliged to feel at the same time under foot the trembling motions of their shelters shaken by the earthquake. Hundreds of dwellings have been swept away, and not a house has been left standing unless injured on this distressed island. Some six thousand people have been left homeless and destitute, and nearly a hundred and fifty persons killed and wounded, maimed or disabled by bodies blown down or bricks and debris flying through the air during the hurricane. Already some thirty corpses have been dragged from under the ruins, which, in the shape of trees, fences, shattered houses and heaps of bricks and debris strewn throughout the streets, offer a sight of perfect desolation.

There are no casualties to report about the shipping here, with the exception of a British bark loaded with sugars and riding at anchor at the mouth of this harbor, which broke loose and went adrift toward Rocksal channel, and is said to have become a total wreck. Two French steamers, recently arrived here, drifted about and got fast aground, but the English steamers Corsica, Tyne and Delta, as well as the American steamer Florida, at anchor, weathered the storm handsomely, the latter bowsprit-rigging only having been carried away.

Murderers! Thieves!
(Five coffins.)
And Robbers!
And order!

The first man that commits murder, robbery, or larceny to the amount of $20 is our meat. A word to the wise is enough. Don't say we did not give warning. Thieves notified to leave this place will do so at once, or stay at their peril.

The M. and H. H.'s will meet at S o'clock P. M., August 26, 1871, at the rear room of M. and H. H.

By order of EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A reporter of the Denver *News* succeeded in obtaining access to the meeting of the M. and R. H., and thus details what occurred:

The door being doubly guarded, the chief took the chair, the secretary opened his records, and the meeting proceeded to business. Several new members were proposed; part of whom were elected, and action on the remainder postponed. Several more might be her withdrew, giving as a reason for his wish to do so, that he was about to leave the Territory. He was first required to take an oath of secrecy, which he took secrecy, and then, by a unanimous vote, his name was erased from the roll. Routine business being finished, matters of more importance for discussion. Charges were preferred against one member who, it was alleged, had become involved in embezzlement. The losses are: Eyer & Brown, $20,000 over insurance, which is $5,000 on building; Woorut & Dunbim, insured for $30,000 in four offices; total insurance on buildings and stock: William Morgan, loss $18,000, no insurance. The total loss is about $140,000. The name of the man whose name is unknown was found in the ruins.

Richmond, Me.

AUGUSTA, ME., August 28.—A fire in Richmond, Me., on Sunday morning, destroyed some thirteen dwellings and stores on the south side of Main and on White and Church streets. The fire broke out about midnight in the shoe stitching building on White street, and was not subdued until daylight. Thirty buildings were on fire at one time. Since the above was written we learn that the fire was soon subdued. Thirty buildings were on fire at one time. Among the burned buildings were those of the Kennebec and Richmond bridge company, the Richmond Advertiser printing office, and the Richmond Hotel. The loss will be about $150,000, with insurance $110,000.

Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO, September 2.—A fire occurred yesterday on the building Nos. 41, 43, 45 and 47 South Canal street. The building destroyed was valued at $150,000, and occupied as follows: First floor of No. 41 and 43, L. D. Pollard, steam boiler manufacturer, loss $17,000, insured for $5,000; second floor, William Phillips, last manufacturer, loss $7,000, insured for $4,000; third floor, Kron, centre tables and chamber furniture, loss, $3,000, insurance $1,800. There were also several other smaller firms. The basement and first floors of Nos. 43 and 45 were occupied by Wisdom & Co., Gorden City Planing Mill. Loss, $3,000 *p* fully insured. There were several other tenants in the building, whose losses were small.

Hawley's Opinion of Butler.

HARTFORD, September 4.—A circular letter is published by Gen. Hawley in reply to Gen. Butler's Springfield speech. He thinks Butler the most reckless, unscrupulous and dangerous demagogue this country has ever seen since Aaron Burr, and that he may make as much trouble, but that he will be beaten and will himself. He might succeed in Paris, as Robespierre and Rochefort succeeded, but he is a monstrosity in New England.

LYNCH LAW IN DENVER.

A Secret Organization for the Expurgation of Murderers, Thieves, &c.

Out in Colorado the law's delay and ingenuity of attorneys have caused a large number of the citizens to conclude that justice is cheated, and they feel impelled to resort to more decisive means for the protection of themselves and property. An organization is said to exist in Denver, the meetings of which propose to take the law into their own hands and purge the community of murderers and robbers. At daylight a few mornings since the streets of the town were plentifully strewn with a hand bill in this form:

Murderers! Thieves!
(Five coffins.)
And Robbers!
And order of
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The first man that commits murder, robbery, or larceny to the amount of $20 is our meat. A word to the wise is enough. Don't say we did not give warning. Thieves notified to leave this place will do so at once, or stay at their peril.

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THE WHARTON POISONING.

The Accused Auxiens for a Speedy Trial—Pitiable Condition of Her Daughter.

A correspondent writing from Baltimore of the Wharton poisoning case, says: It seems to me that it will be impossible to obtain a jury in our city, nearly every one having formed an opinion in reference to the case. Either the prisoner or the State has a right, upon challenging any juror that a fair trial cannot be obtained, to remove the case to some adjoining county. Mrs. Wharton is so anxious for a speedy trial that she desires her case to take precedence of the September term of the criminal court of those which precede her upon the docket, and it is supposed her wish in this respect will be granted by mutual understanding between the counsel on either side. The trial, considering all the mysterious circumstances surrounding the prisoner, the position in society occupied by the accused and one of her supposed victims, and the wide-spread anxiety to get at the facts on the part of the public, will in all probability attract universal attention throughout the country, and will prove one of the most intensely exciting of any that has ever been known in the criminal history of the United States.

The most affecting incident connected with the case is the pitiable condition of Miss Nellie Wharton, daughter of the accused. One more touching in its exhibition of filial affection could not be found or witnessed. Indignantly resenting all possibility of the guilt of her mother, when the facts became so glaring that the State's Attorney was forced to send her to prison, she clung to the mother with a tenderness of devotion, bordering on the sublime. Thirty buildings were on fire at one time. Since the above was written we learn that the fire was soon subdued. Thirty buildings were on fire at one time. Among the burned buildings were those of the Kennebec and Richmond bridge company, the Richmond Advertiser printing office, and the Richmond Hotel. The loss will be about $150,000, with insurance $110,000.

LOVE AND RELIGION.

A Young Lady Alleged to Have Been Kidnapped by Her Catholic Friends.

A dispatch from Springfield, Illinois, says: Our papers are filled with the details of a wedding broken off, it is alleged, through the devices of the Roman Catholic nuns and priests of this city. It seems that a young lady, a Catholic and a member of an exemplary Catholic family, became betrothed to a young man whose connections were with the Episcopal Church. She declared that, as his home was to be hers, and his heart hers, his fate should also be hers for the purpose of the wedding—she would be married to one and be the wife in heart and devotion was the consequence. Her mother and brother entreated and threatened; the priests added their warning. She absolutely persisted. Her brother, who had promised to give her an expensive outfit, changed his mind and declared that the obstinate girl should not have a cent. Her lover therefore upon her Protestant friend's check to be so used by her that she should want nothing. At this juncture, more stringent measures were resorted to. The *Journal* says:

"It appears, if reports are to be believed, that the young lady received an invitation from the Lady Superior of the Convent, near this city, to call, as she wished to see her. The young lady answered the invitation in person, and went to the Convent to pay her respects to the Lady Superior. On arriving at the Convent she found a number of Catholic priests and ladies assembled, and on making a call for the Lady Superior, was informed that she had disappeared—disappeared from her home, from her friends, from all. She was not, but for heaven's sake point not out my place of retirement to the gentle youth who loves me my father as you please, but speak kindly, I pray thee, of my gentle and erring mother, who is in heaven waiting for her son. I am now in the world of sin and sorrow and ten," he continued, with moistening eyes. "I want to cross the river where the state of ancestry will receive me and pardon. I have not mentioned the old man's name. Without his consent it never passes my lips.

A Fact Against Darwinism.

A curious controversy has been for some time raging (we use the word advisedly) in the columns of a scientific contemporary, in which a writer has ventured to assail one of the chief positions of Darwinism, and to assert his belief that in the struggle for existence the weakest, and yet the strongest, often perish, and not the most intelligent. Instances are appeals to a fact which even non-scientific readers may appreciate, and cites the statistics of the Registrar General and the Poor Law Board to prove that the increase of population has chiefly taken place among the low, and therefore the worst nourished, classes of the community. In Lancashire, where the increase has been enormous, there has been almost altogether confined to the Irish or semi-Irish, who occupy the poorer quarters of the large towns. The Irish, however, after all have not proved efficient for the protection of our lives and property. *Resolved*, That we respect the laws of the land, and will obey and maintain them in so far as they prove efficient for the protection of our lives and property. *Resolved*, That we regard with disfavor the delay in enforcement, and too much quibbling delay in punishment for murder, murderous assaults, rape and other infamous crimes.

Resolved, That, in the present emergency, we believe it necessary to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and practice of Judge Lynch, much as we deplore the fact.

Resolved, That the moral atmosphere must be cleared, and to that end the villains that infest this portion of the country must be weeded out, and those who wish to go of their own accord permission to do so, and warning others that they stay at their peril.

One or two more pointed resolutions were withdrawn upon an explanation being made that the consideration of such matters belonged properly to the Executive Committee. The meeting then adjourned subject to call of the chief. The Executive Committee was requested to remain for a secret session, but the balance dispersed at once.

STAIN OF ANCESTRY.

A Son of Aaron Burr Living in Ohio.

A son of Aaron Burr, now an old man, is said to be living in Piqua, Ohio. His mother, in 1800, was a well known belle in Washington City. She was noted for her beauty, refinement and wit, but her sudden disappearance from the gay circle of the beauty generally, and which strikes the visitor the more agreeably after the dreary monotony of the fashionable charges at more pretentious and less comfortable watering-places. The Cobbs superintend the various arrangements of which no one has a word to say, so far, have undertaken to build it up without capital other than the labor of their own hands. The original frame building brought from Cape Cod has been added to until the cluster of hotel buildings, cottages, etc., presents the appearance of a small village. Every fashionable bought to invitation in person, and went to the Convent to pay her respects to the Lady Superior. On arriving at the Convent she found a number of Catholic priests and ladies assembled, and on making a call for the Lady Superior, was informed that she had disappeared—disappeared from her home, from her friends, from all. She was not, but for heaven's sake point not out my place of retirement to the gentle youth who loves me my father as you please, but speak kindly, I pray thee, of my gentle and erring mother, who is in heaven waiting for her son. I am now in the world of sin and sorrow and ten," he continued, with moistening eyes. "I want to cross the river where the state of ancestry will receive me and pardon. I have not mentioned the old man's name. Without his consent it never passes my lips.

THE HOME OF THE REPTILES.

Serpents in Convention—A New Departure of Snakes—Six Thousand Five Hundred Slaughtered in a Fortnight—A Fascinating Story.

We condense the following marvelous snake story from an Iowa paper, which guarantees the truth of every word, and gives the names of a number of disinterested public men of the State as additional vouchers. It appears that a certain Mr. Cummins owns a gypsum quarry near Fort Dodge, and employs a force of some twenty-five men in the stone. He has worked it only a year or two, but ever since he opened every spring and fall his men have suffered serious inconvenience and annoyance from the myriads of snakes that have a den in the crevices, and swarm in during the fall and out in the spring. The quarry has a northern exposure, the kind that is always chosen by snakes as a den, for the reason that it is not affected by the premature thawing and freezing of early spring, as a southern slope would be. As soon as the weather gets settled in the spring and the effects of the April sun is felt, the serpents begin to show themselves and the battle begins. From out the crevices and the nooks of the rock the reptiles swarm, crawling up the slope of the bluff, basking in the sun or hastening away from the prairie to their summer haunts. Now comes the fug of war; the foreman of the quarry is compelled to detail two men to fight the hideous coal fields. Washington has her outlets to Pittsburgh and Wheeling, and soon east by the extension of the Hempfield Road. Greene will soon have the Pittsburgh and West. Virginia Railroad along the Monongahela river, and likely a branch to her county seat. Here, then, is easy access to railroad facilities for shipping fat sheep at any season of the year in these counties, while in olden times they had to drive their sheep to market through the mountain sorrel. With the easy facilities to market, the increased demand for wool, and the general decrease and destruction of flocks, it has now become a matter of particular interest and attention in those localities where experience proves that sheep have done well. The idea of depending on foreign countries to supply the American market with from fifty to seventy millions of pounds of wool annually is preposterous, whilst the mountain and prairie lands of this country are annually as much pasturage as would produce one hundred million pounds of wool; besides the notorious fact that foreign countries send to the United States annually perhaps more than five hundred thousand stacks of hay, twenty million bushels of oats or corn, and ten millions of acres of pasturage condensed into wool, and that which should be sold annually from our own fields, mountains and prairies.

If the balloon system of transportation could be adopted for a single season, and the hay, oats and pasture could be seen floating through the air to the places of sale and consumption of foreign wool through the United States, what amazement and wonder would it create, particularly in sections where it requires one-half the product to take the other half to market. Therefore sheep raising and feeding may be considered a sure business in Fayette, Washington and Greene, if conducted with care, judgment and industry.

A FAYETTE FARMER.

COUNTY FAIRS.

Following is an additional list of county fairs to be held this fall in Pennsylvania:

Greene county, at Waynesburg, September 21st, 22d and 23d.

Blairsville, October 4th, 5th and 6th.

Cambria county, at Newcastle, September 19th and 20th.

Mercer county, City, September 20th and 21st.

Venango county, at Franklin, September 26th, 27th and 28th.

Highland Agricultural Society, Johnstown, October 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th.

Sharon Driving Park Association, horse fair, at Sharon, September 21st, 22d and 23d.

Tioga county, October 3d, 4th and 5th.

Warren county, at Youngsville, September 14th, 15th and 16th.

Huntingdon county, at Huntingdon, October 3d, 4th and 5th.

Beaver county, at Beaver, September 27th, 28th and 29th.

Petroleum in Germany.

It is stated that petroleum is now being obtained in various points in Germany, and operations on an extensive scale have been undertaken, and at unusual depths for this valuable mineral oil. Experiments have especially been made with regard to the well-ascertained deposits in different localities in Hanover, and borings have been prosecuted in the neighborhood of Heide with the object of determining the extent and thickness of a remarkable layer of chalk, under which the oil is found to flow for one hundred and twenty feet, and saturated with petroleum. Several years ago this chalk deposit was examined to a depth of one hundred and fifty feet, and the first one hundred and fifty feet were extremely rich in coal, and various amounts were yielded as the borings descended. In consequence of the insufficiency of the apparatus the engineer was unable to penetrate this layer to a greater depth than four hundred feet, and pure petroleum was obtained. At present the boring ware to be conducted more vigorously, and are to be carried down to a depth of one thousand feet, with a bore of the diameter of seventeen inches. It is also to be made use of by means of a shaft, and will be worked into a cement by means of the petroleum remaining in the interstices.

Equine Affection.

The St. Paul, Minn., *Pioneer* says a strange case of equine affection and solicitude has just been related to us: "A teamster near the fair grounds has, for some years, driven a certain span of horses over the city. A short time since he turned them out upon the prairie to feed during the night, and next morning was disappointed at not finding them, as usual, near his house. He searched for them in vain for seven days, for he had no idea that they could be lured, as when enslaved the whole seems to lose all its wits, and instead of seeking the channel out it makes for the nearest object on the ground, usually a tree or fence, and there remains. Some years ago a large sperm whale was captured in the bay of the Isle of the Dead, and convinced the man that the horse had accidentally fallen over the bank and broken its neck on the opening of the quarry. Search was made, and the remaining horse had descended as far as it dared to go toward the lost companion, and had stood guard over the remains.

Importation of Stone From Greece.

A vessel arrived at Boston recently laden with five hundred tons of white statuary marble, from near the sea shore on the Island of Negropont, in the Grecian Archipelago. As it is the first importation of the stone to this country, it has excited some notice, and many questions as to its quality and value are suggested. Since last March this species of stone has attracted the attention of scientific men. It has a fine, close, crystalline appearance, and is used in the manufacture of artificial stone of rare beauty and polish, and is also made into emery wheels, oil stones, &c. The principal use of manufacture to be made of the stone to a fine powder, which, after being mixed with the proper chemical substance, grains it to any kind of stone, in varying propositions according to the desired result, it is then moistened with bitter water, by which it is made pliable and capable of being moulded into any form. It is thus turned into a composition fit for the production of various kinds of artificial stone, either plain or highly ornamental.

Threatening Letter to an Editor.

The Paris *Liberte* publishes the following letter addressed to the editor: "Two hundred thousand citizens of Paris and four million citizens in Europe are active members of the *Internationale*. You are required under penalty of death to discontinue your attacks against the members of the Commune. The *Agence de ville*, the *Garde de Paris*, and their families are all condemned to death within a year by the Supreme Council of the Association, as are also all the officers of the butchering regiments. The capitalists are condemned. We have numbers. We have strength. Discipline is being organized. Our society must perish; it will perish. Not a hair shall fall from any of the members of the Commune, or prepare for immediate massacre.

"L'INTERNATIONALE,
"The Mistress of Europe."

THE Jackson (Tenn.) *Whig* says: Captain Brown, of this city, recently robb

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, September 9, 1871.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. MAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

We have received from the Superintendent of the Census Bureau advanced sheets of Table No. 2, giving the population of the several States and Territories by counties and parishes. Some of the most curious revelations furnished by these figures relate to the Chinese in the United States. They are distributed throughout twenty-three of the thirty-seven States, seven out of the eight organized Territories, and the Federal District of Columbia. The total number, including fifty-three Japanese, who for convenience are classed as Chinese, is 63,254, against 34,933 in 1860, and 758 in 1850; showing that while this element multiplied itself forty-five times within the first decade, it did not even double itself within the second. Of the aggregate number California has three-fourths, or 49,330. Idaho, Oregon, Nevada and Montana come next, with from one to four thousand each, while the remainder of the States and Territories have from one to a hundred apiece. This does not greatly look as though the country were on the verge of ruin from "cheap Chinese labor." The Indians not included in tribes —that is, those who for one reason or another have abandoned their communal existence, entered on reservations or otherwise become incorporated among the people, number 26,631, against 44,017 in 1860, showing a falling off during the last decade of 18,386. This enumeration embraces by far the larger portion of the Indian race, and is quite suggestive as indicating a likelihood that the Indian problem will ultimately be solved by a power greater than laws or legislators—extinction by mortality. The colored element has increased from 4,441,827 in 1860, to 4,880,009, a gain of 438,182; which does not argue the running out of the race, as predicted by Democratic statisticians at the close of the war. The only States which show a decrease in this class of population are Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia and West Virginia, the total decrease being 32,475 persons. Taking one person in six as the ratio of voters, the colored electors number 813,334; with one in five as the ratio, 976,001. In some of the States now classed as doubtful the influence of the colored vote will be very perceptible hereafter; in a number of cases, indeed, they will hold the balance of power. Pennsylvania has a colored population of 65,294, against 56,949 in 1860, being an increase of 8,345. This should give a colored vote of nearly or quite eleven thousand, the great bulk of which will of course be thrown for the Republican ticket in the ensuing State election.

WHEN, in his Saratoga speech a week or two ago, Mr. Speaker BLAINE cited the enormous wealth of the members of the Tammany Ring as presumptive evidence that a portion of the public money had stuck to their fingers in the process of handling it, the Maine *Standard*, a Democratic journal, endeavored to break the force of the argument by holding him up as a millionaire rolling in luxury, and intimating that he had procured his money through connection with public affairs. The only fact adduced in support of the statement was that Mr. BLAINE paid a tax on real and personal estate of $37,000; after which the *Standard* proceeded to say:

> "This $37,000, however, does not include a large coal and land property in the States of Pennsylvania and Virginia, interest in the Little Kanawha superior copper mine, nor his princely residence in Washington, valued at $40,000 or $50,000, or any other property."

This article was copied and commented upon by the New York *World*, and subsequently by pretty nearly every Democratic journal in the country, as proof of the cosy manner in which Radical officials feathered their private nests. The charge having come to the notice of Mr. BLAINE, that gentleman replies through the columns of the paper which started the calumny, that he never owned a dollar of any kind of property in Virginia in his life, that he never owned a dollar in copper mines or copper stocks, that his "princely residence" in Washington was purchased for $28,000, which saves him about $2,000 annual rent, and that his property in Pennsylvania was purchased near his birth place at very low figures, several years before his name was ever mentioned for Congress, and that the income derived therefrom yields only a respectable competency instead of the great wealth assigned to him. Now let the *World* and its lesser echoes have the candor and honesty to publish the retraction as swiftly and heartily as they gave tongue to the slander, and when doing so let TWEED and Company disclose the sources of their own incomes, and the manner in which they were obtained, as frankly and fairly as Mr. BLAINE has done. Ten years ago TWEED was a bankrupt chair-maker; to-day he boasts himself worth twenty millions of dollars. A few years since CONNOLLY was a poor clerk; he is now a modern CROESUS. How did they amass their immense riches? Was it by diligent attention to legitimate business, like Speaker BLAINE, or was it by devoting their time and energies to systematic and scientific violation of the Eighth Commandment?

WHEN, last spring, the Democratic party knelt at the confessional and acknowledged its manifold lapses from virtue, we expressed, it will be remembered, very grave doubts as to whether the moist-eyed penitents would hold out more than half-way to the distant shrine which the priest had named as the end of their journey of penance. Our worst forebodings have been more than realized. Had VALLANDIGHAM lived he would probably, as we stated at the time, have trudged on faithfully enough, and possibly the cheery magnetism of his companionship might have caused a baker's dozen or so of his fellow-sinners to have stuck to him through thick and thin. With his loss, however, no one was left to bear "the banner with the strange device," to cry "Excelsior," or to give prompt and sufficing answer to the men and maidens who warned of danger and welcomed to rest. Hence the further prosecution of the pilgrimage has been indefinitely postponed. Canaan was too far off, Jordan was a very hard road to travel, the sandals of the pilgrims gave out, their feet grew sore, the smells of the Egyptian flesh-pots were wafted to them enticingly, PHAROAH was not so bad a fellow as had been thought, there was a good deal of fighting to be gone through, should the party push ahead, it is hard to sever old ties, on the whole we had better go back, they said, and—such is the end of the New Departure.

BUTLER likes to be called the "Hero of Big Bethel," in the hope, probably, that some people will think he was actually fighting hard at the front on that occasion. The truth is, BUTLER was not within ten miles of what fighting was done on that day, his actual employment being the weather being warm, to keep in the cooling shade and dictate to a correspondent an account of the wonderful things he expected to accomplish. After the mortifying failure it was the correspondent's part to erase the account written in advance, and for the effect it would have on the country, soften the affair and let BUTLER out of the scrape as charitably as possible.

AS SHOWING the desperate straits to which the men who aspire to the control of the National Government are reduced, the latest exploit of the New York Ring deserves to be mentioned. For a number of days past a certain printing firm of that city has been engaged in printing a pamphlet for one of its customers, containing an *exposé* of the financial operations of HALL, COSWOLLY, TWEED and SWEENY. This coming to the ears of that noble quartette, some scoundrels, supposed to have been hirelings of the gang, the other night, after the establishment was closed, surreptitiously entered the press and composing rooms of the firm, and tampered with the type forms as they lay on the press, making a number of alterations which entirely changed the sense of the matter. The firm subsequently learned that CONNOLLY had, through a third party, made overtures to the author for the purpose of securing a modification of the pamphlet; but his offer having been rejected, he resorted to the desperate expedient above mentioned. Fortunately this villainous piece of Vandalism was discovered by the author before any of the pamphlets were circulated, and the firm is now engaged in reprinting them. They were intended partly for distribution at the mass meeting held on Monday evening to inquire into the frauds in the city finances, and this was probably the reason why they were secretly tampered with. Link by link these fellows are forging the chains with which to hang them. And yet they boast that they have the Democratic party at their back, and express entire confidence that they shall succeed in transferring their field of operations from the municipal government of New York city to the National Government at Washington. Could insolence and turpitude possibly go further?

THE meeting of citizens in New York Monday evening to take steps to defend themselves against the Tammany thieves and punish the offenders, was one of the most important ever held in that city. Nor is it likely to end merely in talk. Every means which the ballot-box, Legislature and courts afford will be invoked against the conspirators. Although the meeting was composed of all parties, it cannot be disguised that the Tammanyites constitute the head of the Democratic party of the country. The organization is the fountain of supplies, the source of counsel to every part of the country, and the reliance on which the party in all quarters depends. The Tammany leaders in one sense are as much before the people of Pennsylvania as New York, because they are furnishing money to carry this State, as an important help to sustain themselves at home. Nowhere do we find Democratic leaders, their newspapers or conventions uttering a word condemnatory of Tammany. In this silence, and frequently by open approval, Tammany receives support which it gains by furnishing money—stolen from the citizens of New York—to carry State and local elections. We repeat, it is in this way that the Tammany leaders are in the Pennsylvania election, and are to be passed upon here as palpably as in New York. Pennsylvania votes first. Should she vote for Tammany, New York would be safe for another term, for we need not say what would be the influence which would be exerted by a Democratic victory here on the election in New York a month later. Now need we add a word why Republicans, to the last man, should come out? It is by apathy only that they can be beaten and Tammany win a victory.

THE Royal Commission some time ago appointed to investigate and report upon the coal supply of England, has completed its labors and rendered its report. After making due allowances for waste it is estimated that the coal which is or may be made immediately accessible, amounts to 90,207,000,000 tons, or about 38,000 tons to every householder. In addition to this it is calculated that 56,273,000,000 tons might be dug at a depth of four thousand feet, making a grand total of 146,480,000,000 tons. It is not certain, however, that coal could be dug at this depth. Even with the present improved appliances for ventilation it is calculated that the temperature would rise one hundred degrees, so even supposing that miners could live and work at such a depth, if the present rate of consumption and increase of consumption the whole supply will last only a hundred and ten years, although it is asserted that the maximum consumption has been reached, and that with a diminishing ratio the supply will last three hundred and sixty years. There is no doubt, however, that the rapidity with which the coal fields are being exhausted is somewhat discouraging to the future of her manufactures, unless science shall meantime come to the rescue, and furnish a substitute for coal. We observe, too, that a new theory has been devised to the effect that unless the encroachments of the sea can be stopped, England will ultimately become so reduced in size as to be unable to contain even a tithe of its present population. These various matters are harped upon somewhat mournfully by the press of that country, which seem to take a certain pleasure in being miserable.

HERE is a nut for our Democratic free trade friends, who shout themselves hoarse in denunciation of the tariff imposed by the National Government on iron, to crack at their leisure. The city government of New York some time ago passed an ordinance requiring all columns, pillars and girders used for building purposes to be inspected and pay a tax of seventy cents per foot length, in a single building, and that not an extra large one, recently inspected under this law, it is said that the tax in question amounted to some thirteen hundred dollars, in return for which the inspector simply looked at the iron and wrote out a certificate, subjecting neither column, pillar nor girder to any examination or test, however cursory or slight. Furthermore, this Tammany inspector is himself an iron founder, which is suggestive of a possibility that he may sometime refuse to give a certificate unless the iron is purchased of himself. The iron masters of New York are reported as generally complaining that the whole operation is a black-mailing swindle, devised by the Ring to benefit its favorites by fleecing the people. This inspection tax averages about one cent per pound, or something like twenty dollars a ton—more than double the amount of any tariff ever imposed by the general Government on any iron of similar character and class. When the organs and orators of Free-Trade Democracy have left off proving that we are ruined by Protection, a little attention to this other matter will be in order.

THERE seems to be a possibility that, after all, the young Spanish King will win the hearts of his people in spite of their determination to the contrary. He has taken the sensible course of making a journey through his dominions for the purpose of acquainting himself with the condition and wants of the people by actual observation, and it appears, from our cable reports, that this stroke of policy, or whatever it may be called, is working a complete revolution of sentiment in his favor in many parts of the country; added to which, his liberal amnesty policy has drawn toward him very many who but a short time ago hated him as an alien usurper. These are hopeful signs, and although it is exceedingly difficult to tell what a day may bring forth in Spain, so chronically chaotic are its constituent elements of society, it begins to look as if some slight taste of the blessings of peace and prosperity were still possible for her volcanic and impoverished people. Certain it is that the young Italian has thus far proved a far better Spanish sovereign than any recent ruler born on Spanish soil, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the manly energy with which he has addressed himself to the situation may induce his subjects to second his efforts and to be as true to each other and to himself as he is loyal and true to them.

A WRITER in the Norfolk *Virginian* states what the Democratic party will do if it only regains control of the Government. We quote:

> "Disguise it as you will, to this favor things will come at last. The West, the Northwest and the South, which are one in interests, will combine and repeal the tariff, the act of emancipation if necessary, and the three amendments to the Constitution, which are frauds on that instrument. As a question of dollars and cents, of simple addition and subtraction, not to say justice and common honesty, the new allies of the South will find it to their interest to assume their share of the present debt of the rebel government, and to pay by a general tax on all property the war debt of the South."

Now let the Republicans of Pennsylvania, if they feel like it, by absenting themselves from the polls, or by going squarely over to the Democrats, contribute to carry out this programme.

THE Philadelphia *Post*, noticing the fact that Mr. George O. Evans, State agent, charged with embezzlement, is in New York City, adds: "Mr. Evans's hair and beard have turned white as snow, and he is described as exceedingly nervous; his hand trembles as if stricken with the palsy."

IN making reference the other day to the complete success of the experiment of bringing fresh beef from Texas to the Philadelphia market by vessel, we expressed a hope that some enterprising person would solve the problem of cheap beef for the people of the interior towns and cities. This hope seems in a fair way of realization. We observe that a "Refrigerator Beef Company" has been organized in Philadelphia for the purpose of establishing a similar useful operation in St. Louis, having for its object the cheapening of fresh beef in that and other cities. The best proof of the perfect adaptability of the cars to the service in which they are employed is afforded by the fact that they have transported the distance of several hundred miles, and put them upon the market at a greatly reduced price, yet with flesh as fresh and firm as any that comes direct from the slaughter of the city butchers. Another advantage is that while the cars, if devoted to the carriage of live stock, would bring to the market at best only eighteen head, thus employed in carrying only the marketable produce, will bring thirty head, reducing the freightage upon the net beef nearly one-half. Besides this, as the cattle are killed before leave from the grass, the product is not feverish, lean and tough as that from cattle driven or brought by rail. We understand that the company proposes to extend its sphere of operations, and ultimately to ship the beef from Texas pastures direct through to Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, our own city and other places, a benefit to be appreciated by housekeepers who are compelled to pay the same for beefsteaks now as when beeves were worth 6 cents per pound.

THERE is a law in Pennsylvania against the publication by newspapers of indecent advertisements; such, for instance, as patent medicines, certain kinds of medical works, and the cards of such professional gentlemen as the one now under indictment for criminal malpractice in New York city. This law is of proper violation in Philadelphia than in all the rest of the State, combined, and yet not the slightest effort is made to enforce it.—*Philadelphia Press.*

It must have surprised the readers of *Scribner's Monthly* to see inserted conspicuously in its pages one of the most objectionable of the advertisements spoken of above. The fact that from the editor and publishers of that magazine that they explain its appearance, otherwise the inference will be that they conduct the publication on principles wholly foreign to the standard set up. A repetition of the advertisement should cause the magazine to be banished from respectable families.

THE Metropolitan Hotel in New York, recently reopened with young TWEED, son of the Tammany BOSS, as host, is said to be sumptuously furnished. Rich carpets and gorgeous furniture exist in sufficient profusion to account for the $675,000 charged to the new and yet uncompleted County Court House. Young TWEED is described as "a boy of fifteen, with low mustache and a frail intellectuality. The business of a publican appealing to his poetical nature, he refused to become a Senator, and the people of New York that he might gratify his boundless aspiration for hospitality."

A CORRESPONDENT, taking time by the forelock, writes to say that, "inasmuch as General Sweitzer was generally conceded to be the fittest candidate for Mayor in the late canvass, and that the task to repeal the tariff, the act of emancipation if necessary, and the three amendments to the Constitution, which are frauds on that instrument. As a question of dollars and cents, of simple addition and subtraction, not to say justice and common honesty, the new allies of the South will find it to their interest to assume their share of the present debt of the rebel government, and to pay by a general tax on all property the war debt of the South."

Now let the Republicans of Pennsylvania, if they feel like it, by absenting themselves from the polls, or by going squarely over to the Democrats, contribute to carry out this programme.

THE Lloyd North German line steamship Baltimore, from Bremen by way of Southampton, arrived at Baltimore on Sunday. She brought thirty-five cabin and five hundred and thirty-one steerage passengers. The emigrants left for the West on Monday, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

FROM the report of the Bureau of Statistics it appears that last year petroleum was the fourth article of export from the United States, the total value being nearly thirty-six millions of dollars, and exceeded only by breadstuffs, cotton and coin. When it is considered that almost the entire exports of petroleum were from Pennsylvania, the importance of the product as contributing to the wealth of our State is at once apparent. And yet it is secondary to our mineral wealth, a statement which suggests the immense natural resources of Pennsylvania.

New Departure in the Episcopal Church.

A new liberal movement, of some importance when considered in connection with its probable results, has been inaugurated in the Episcopal Church. It appears that for some three years a number of distinguished divines, of this country and of England, have been jointly engaged in revising the book of Common Prayer, with intent to exclude from it those passages which had given rise to controversy and contention in the church, and to so frame the work as to make it acceptable to Christians of all denominations who desired a liturgy. This work, after much consultation and labor, has just been completed and published. The vestry and congregation of Emanuel Church, New York city, determined to adopt it; and last Sunday being agreed upon as the date of the change, the rector of the church, before commencing the morning service, explained that it had always been his principle, while connected with any organization, to yield obedience to its laws, and that, consequently, although the wishes of the vestry and congregation exactly coincided with his own, and although the new ritual appeared to him in every way scriptural and edified, he had felt it his duty before adopting it to withdraw from the Old Communion, in which no such change of liturgy would be legal. He had therefore addressed a letter to the Bishop of the diocese, resigning his position as a Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and requested him to erase his name from the list of clergymen under his charge. At the close of the rector's statement the services were proceeded with according to the revised ritual, the congregation appearing greatly pleased with the changes made in the old form, and responding with great heartiness. It is stated that a large number of influential clergymen have indorsed the new prayer book as tending to bring Christian people of different names more closely together, and it is likely that the example of the rector and congregation of Emanuel Church will in time be widely followed.

Mrs. Shoddy Rebuked.

In an age when snobbery and shoddyism have it pretty much their own way in "society," it is extremely refreshing to come across an instance like this. A number of young ladies, school teachers of New York city, who had been spending their vacation at a seaside hotel on Long Island, were in the habit of participating in the parlor "hops," which of course constituted an important feature of the evening's diversion. A recent fashionable arrival in the person of a lady who was wealthy enough to buy out the whole establishment, however, caused a change in the programme. The lady objected to association with school teachers, and the latter were requested to refrain from joining in the dance; and like sensible young ladies they are, served their own dignity by refusing to enter into a controversy with the lady of "many stamps." But the circumstance coming to the knowledge of the landlord, he laid the subject before a lady guest of superior intelligence and high position, who speedily reversed the order of the dancing parties, and the name of the lady who objects to the society of school teachers has been dropped from the roll of the fair revelers who assemble at the parlor "hops" in that hotel. "Served her right" will be the remark of every true woman throughout the country.

The Health of Queen Victoria.

Referring to the strictures on Queen Victoria, based on her long-continued seeming estrangements, and on her brief residence in London, the *Lancet* says: "Now the fact is—and the more widely this fact is known, and the more plainly it is stated, the better—her Majesty is not physically capable of bearing the effects of over-excitement in crowds, or of prolonged residence in London. The effort of entertaining in the evening produces great and immediate discomfort, followed by sleeplessness or disturbed rest and severe headache; and Her Majesty suffers in the night and the following day, suffering in a similar manner. The profession will readily, without our entering more fully into so delicate a subject, understand the necessity for Her Majesty's medical advisers exercising the greatest diligence to prevent the recurrence of these symptoms. It would appear as if some persons must forget that the Queen is a lady nearly fifty-three years of age, for they talk as if they expected her to possess the same strength and vigor and nerve-power exhibited twenty years ago.

Borgia in England.

The poisoning mania would seem to have sprung up in England, an extraordinary sensation having recently been created among the visitors to Brighton, a fashionable watering place on the South Coast, which at this season of the year is crowded to overflowing, by the receipt at their homes of poisoned chocolate creams. One Mrs. Latham and a daughter of a Miss Edmunds volunteered her testimony that she had bought creams at the same shop. She was subsequently arrested, under suspicion that she had distributed the creams throughout the town to cover up her own guilty intentions. It appears the wife of a doctor with whom she was infatuated. Miss Edmunds was quite friendly in the doctor's family, and one morning put a chocolate cream in the mouth of the doctor's wife, who spat it out because it burned her. Her vociferations were loud. The doctor's wife carefully watched by the doctor, and on his representations the lady was placed under arrest. The discovery has caused the wildest excitement throughout the town.

A Conclusive Test of the Westinghouse Air Brake.

The Boston *Traveller* says that as the first train from Providence to that city, on Saturday last, was approaching the curve, in Canton, a man on the track deliberately walking towards him. He whistled an alarm which she did not heed, and when within one hundred and fifty feet of her applied the Westinghouse air brakes, which stopped the train within a few feet of the woman. The train was running at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, yet it was brought to a dead standstill in going one hundred and forty feet. It is also stated that a short time previous the same engineer saved the life of a little child in nearly the same way by the use of this brake. A notable feature of its use is that in neither instance were the cars stopped so suddenly as to alarm the passengers or even to lead them to suppose that anything was the matter.

Domestic Exports for the Fiscal Year.

Monthly report No. 12 of the Bureau of Statistics, just sent to press, contains the statistics of our foreign commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, compared with the corresponding year of 1870. The following comparative table shows the mixed values of the principal domestic products exported during these respective years:

	1871.	1870.
Breadstuffs	$79,379,187	$72,250,923
Cotton, raw	218,327,109	227,027,624
Provisions	73,463,015	72,915,762
Gold and silver coin	58,027,484	16,322,839
Gold and silver bullion	36,370,878	27,560,201
Oil cake	4,160,021	3,419,288
Petroleum	25,989,539	31,924,348
Tobacco	5,755,359	6,881,954
Lard	10,563,020	5,933,297
Bacon and hams	8,126,663	6,163,113
Pork	4,307,239	3,253,175
Beef	3,825,666	1,939,778
Tobacco	13,190,497	13,130,497
Wood, and manufactures of	12,916,542	13,754,535

IN making reference the other day to the complete success of the experiment of bringing fresh beef from Texas to the Philadelphia market by vessel, we expressed a hope that some enterprising person would solve the problem of cheap beef for the people of the interior towns and cities. This hope seems in a fair way of realization. We observe that a "Refrigerator Beef Company" has been organized in Philadelphia for the purpose of establishing a similar useful operation in St. Louis, having for its object the cheapening of fresh beef in that and other cities. The best proof of the perfect adaptibility of the cars to the service in which they are employed is afforded by the fact that they have transported the distance of several hundred miles, and put them upon the market at a greatly reduced price, yet with flesh as fresh and firm as any that comes direct from the slaughter of the city butchers. Another advantage is that while the cars, if devoted to the carriage of live stock, would bring to the market at best only eighteen head, thus employed in carrying only the marketable produce, will bring thirty head, reducing the freightage upon the net beef nearly one-half. Besides this, as the cattle are killed before leave from the grass, the product is not feverish, lean and tough as that from cattle driven or brought by rail. We understand that the company proposes to extend its sphere of operations, and ultimately to ship the beef from Texas pastures direct through to Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, our own city and other places, a benefit to be appreciated by housekeepers who are compelled to pay the same for beefsteaks now as when beeves were worth 6 cents per pound.

THERE is a law in Pennsylvania against the publication by newspapers of indecent advertisements; such, for instance, as patent medicines, certain kinds of medical works, and the cards of such professional gentlemen as the one now under indictment for criminal malpractice in New York city. This law is of proper violation in Philadelphia than in all the rest of the State, combined, and yet not the slightest effort is made to enforce it.—*Philadelphia Press.*

It must have surprised the readers of *Scribner's Monthly* to see inserted conspicuously in its pages one of the most objectionable of the advertisements spoken of above. The fact that from the editor and publishers of that magazine that they explain its appearance, otherwise the inference will be that they conduct the publication on principles wholly foreign to the standard set up. A repetition of the advertisement should cause the magazine to be banished from respectable families.

THE Metropolitan Hotel in New York, recently reopened with young TWEED, son of the Tammany BOSS, as host, is said to be sumptuously furnished. Rich carpets and gorgeous furniture exist in sufficient profusion to account for the $675,000 charged to the new and yet uncompleted County Court House. Young TWEED is described as "a boy of fifteen, with low mustache and a frail intellectuality. The business of a publican appealing to his poetical nature, he refused to become a Senator, and the people of New York that he might gratify his boundless aspiration for hospitality."

A CORRESPONDENT, taking time by the forelock, writes to say that, "inasmuch as General Sweitzer was generally conceded to be the fittest candidate for Mayor in the late canvass, and that the task to repeal the tariff, the act of emancipation if necessary, and the three amendments to the Constitution, which are frauds on that instrument. As a question of dollars and cents, of simple addition and subtraction, not to say justice and common honesty, the new allies of the South will find it to their interest to assume their share of the present debt of the rebel government, and to pay by a general tax on all property the war debt of the South."

Now let the Republicans of Pennsylvania, if they feel like it, by absenting themselves from the polls, or by going squarely over to the Democrats, contribute to carry out this programme.

THE Philadelphia *Post*, noticing the fact that Mr. George O. Evans, State agent, charged with embezzlement, is in New York City, adds: "Mr. Evans's hair and beard have turned white as snow, and he is described as exceedingly nervous; his hand trembles as if stricken with the palsy."

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SONG FOR A FAMILY REUNION.

Three thousand members of the Howe family assembled at Framingham, Massachusetts, last Thursday, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe wrote for them the following melodious song of welcome:

The year that flings her blossoms wide
As speedthrifts cast their gold,
Collects her ripened fruits with pride,
From Summer's fiery mould.
The winged seeds are carried far,
On their mysterious way;
This shoots beneath the polar star,
This 'neath the tropic ray.

Even thus the seeds of human kind,
On will's strong current fly,
And their appointed limit find,
To fail and fructify.
But love has blown his blast to day,
Beneath the glittering dome,
That we should feel within his sway
The deathless joy of home.

And this one comes from desert wastes—
And this from sunny isles,
And this one crowned with sorrows hastes,
And this one crowned with smiles.
Blest was the freedom that enlarged
Our youth's unfolding powers,
The daring impulse that sarch'arged,
With life, our pilgrim hours.

But happier yet the sacred bond
That doth our presence claim,
That conjures memories full and fond
With one ancestral name.
Freedom and love are welded both
In links of kindred blood;
So let us, thankful, pledge our troth
To human brotherhood.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Preparations on an extensive scale are now making in New York for the grand demonstration of the workingmen, which are to take place in favor of the eight-hour law principle. All the Trade Unions will turn out on the occasion, and two speakers will be invited from each of these organizations. Mr. Arthur Curran, of the Stone Cutters, has been appointed to act as Grand Marshal, and Mr. William J. Jessup Chairman of the meeting to be held in the evening at the Cooper Institute. Horace Greeley will be one of the orators, and possibly Wendell Phillips. From present indications, it is safe to say, the demonstration will be the most imposing of its kind ever witnessed in New York.

It is stated by the *Verite* newspaper that for some time past a large number of priests in Paris have allowed their beards to grow; the annoyance to which they were subjected during the Communal having, it is supposed, led to this innovation. What the new Archbishop will say to the practice is not yet known.

On the eastern slope of Clark Mountain, Nev., near its summit, there is a perpendicular cliff 250 feet high. At about thirty feet from the base of the cliff, on its front, are engraven the characters † I L D. The cross and letters are of immense size, being fully sixty feet in height, and cut into the cliff two and a half feet deep—so that they can be plainly seen at a distance of five miles. By what this strange workmanship was done is unknown. The fact, however, that the letters are the Roman characters, and are preceded by the figure of a cross, would make it appear that it was done by the Jesuit missionaries, who were known to have been in that region many years ago. The Indians knew nothing of its authors, nor have they any traditions concerning its origin.

A singular and beautiful incident occurred at a funeral in Cape Ann the other day. Just at the conclusion of the services over the remains a white dove suddenly made its appearance, and after making the circuit of the apartment, alighted upon the head of the rector who had conducted the exercises. There it quietly remained until removed and properly cared for. It did not belong to the family, but was the property of a neighbor, who resides on the other side of the street. The bird was considered an emblem of peace, and appearing as did this one, at such a time and under such peculiar circumstances, it awakened pleasant emotions in the hearts of all present.

A stranger who but occasionally visits New York will hardly recognize the Battery in its present condition. The walks, grass and trees are quite rural looking, while the work of constructing the new pier is being pushed forward rapidly. Already twelve hundred feet have been filled in, the material coming from the pet of the river, and ten thousand square yards of stone dumped and leveled in its place.

Efforts will be made to have Congress extend the additional bounty act granting bounties to soldiers. The acting Second Auditor thinks it a feasible and just measure, and will recommend it. Claimants further time in which to present their evidence.

Encke's comet, one well known to scientific men, and which is visible about every three years, is looked for by the professors at the National Observatory early in the fall. The indications are that it will be accompanied by a nebulous mass. Those scientific gentlemen are at present engaged observing two new asteroids discovered by Prof. Peters and Prof. Watson.

A farmer in San Barnardino county, California, has a field of 30,000 ramie plants, and will have 50,000 roots for sale after the crop has been gathered. It is said that almost any kind of loose, sandy, dry soil will produce the plant, and that the stalk grows to the height of seven and eight feet, turning out two or three crops a year. A machine has been constructed for preparing the fibre for the market, and it will not be long, therefore, before opportunity will be afforded to test the much praised qualities of the plant, by exhibiting it in the web of goods ready for manufacture by the loom.

A Kentucky man who attempted to cross a high railroad bridge at Shepherdsville, in that State, a few days since, stumbled and fell between the ties, but fortunately, managed to grasp a tie with his hands and there he remained, hanging by the arms, for a half hour, with a sturdy organist. Both of these girls and the men with whom they had their business engagement made good round sums of money, and all of them retired from street life some time since, they each having married their respective musician, and are now, one in a grocery business with her husband, the other keeping a small fruit store. The story is told in demonstration of the fact that the Italian organ grinder is not necessarily a beggar, and also as showing that some persons are anxious to make him out.

It is stated that within the last ten years paper currency has substantially superseded the coin system which previously had been in use in Japan from time immemorial. In India and in China the same change, it is argued, is now in progress, and, by the English models of finance, the people of the East having become accustomed to the credit system. As improved Governments have taken the place of the irresponsible despotisms which so generally ruled over these countries, the natives, it is reported, do not indicate so strong a disposition to hoard their earnings, and consequently the general circulation has increased. A marked result of this expansion of the currency is to be found in the increased facilities for the transaction of business with the Asiatic countries from the western nations.

Late in July a tornado, accompanied by rain and hail, swept through a portion of Rockingham county, Virginia, tearing up trees and destroying everything in its way. Many fields of corn were entirely destroyed, and the hail in many places fell and drifted from five to seven feet deep. A creek was so banked up with hail that the fishes became frozen and were picked up along the banks in large quantities; but the strangest of all is that apple trees in orchards were stripped of all fruit and leaves, and now have a very foliage heavier than before, and the trees are perfectly green. Some say they see a resemblance between the new foliage and the old, but the majority declare that the apples will be

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, September 9, 1871.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The remains of Alice Rowesby were interred yesterday at Paterson, N. J.

Robert Haley's woolen mills on Wissahickon creek, Philadelphia, was burned yesterday. Loss $30,000; insured for $18,000.

Senator Wilson arrived from Europe yesterday on the steamship China.

The Connecticut tobacco crop is being gathered. It is said to be enormous. The Hartford *Times* says: "Few if any preceding years have produced crops to surpass it in weight. The leaf, to all appearances, seems to indicate that the quality, like the quantity, of the tobacco crop of 1871 will be superior.

Rev. Robert Collyer reached Chicago yesterday morning, after an absence of four months in Europe.

At Rockford, Illinois, Wednesday afternoon, a man named Jesse Zimmerman, an old and well known drunkard, killed his wife, an old lady of seventy, by stabbing her with a carpenter's chisel. Zimmerman then tried to destroy his own life by taking a large dose of laudanum, but prompt medical labors saved him. A letter found in the room where the murder was committed proved beyond doubt that the deed was premeditated.

The Anti-Dramshop party held a State Convention at Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday. C. C. Leigh presided, and made a speech in which he denounced both political parties, and said if drunkenness continued to increase during the next ten years as it had in the past, republican institutions will be overthrown, and the people seek refuge by calling for some imperial master or king to save them. After adopting a declaration of principles the convention adjourned.

There were five deaths from yellow fever in Chattanooga during the twenty-four hours ending last evening.

Russell, who was shot by Cavan at Memphis, Wednesday night, will, it is thought, recover.

Patrick Rooney, a submarine diver, was drowned at St. Louis on Tuesday.

Dispatches from Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, state that the large mine of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, known as the Haltenbeck mine, caved in on Saturday morning, creating great consternation in that place. The mine was abandoned on Saturday, as it had been considered unsafe for months. An area of five or six acres of ground sunk two hundred feet, when the mine collapsed. Thousands of people have visited the scene since the caving in. The mine was nearly worked out. The greatest loss will be to the miners who are thrown out of employment by the occurrence.

Seven miles south of Jacksonville, Fla., Tuesday night, two brothers named Heirein were stabbed and instantly killed by a negro desperado whom they were trying to arrest.

The American Pomological Society met in annual session in Richmond, Va., yesterday. Twenty-six States are represented, while the contributions of fruit are the finest ever exhibited.

Horace Greeley arrived in Chicago yesterday.

The International regatta at Put-in-Bay opened yesterday, and was a perfect success.

Sarah Coons, a young woman from Alabama, arrived at New Albany, Ind., on her way to her friends in Illinois, sick and out of money. She attempted to commit suicide by wading into the river, but was rescued, furnished with a railroad pass and sent on her way.

Willoughby Nogent, a desperado who had made himself a terror to the people of Bedford, Md., was shot, at that place Monday evening, and probably fatally wounded.

The Cincinnati industrial exposition was formally inaugurated last evening. The attendance at visitors was very large.

The corporation of Brown University yesterday accepted the resignation of President Caswell, to take place at the close of the academic year. His successor will be chosen at the January meeting. The question of admitting female students was referred to the executive committee, to report in June.

A gambler named George Hoody shot and killed another gambler, Charles Graham, at Salina, Kansas, last Sunday evening.

E. E. Marsh, living at Endara, Douglas county, Kansas, cut the throats of his wife and child Tuesday evening, and then shot himself. All died.

A dispatch of the 4th inst. from Kingston, Jamaica, says: The hurricane at Turk's Island was accompanied by an earthquake, and both did considerable damage. Some ships are ashore, but their names are unknown. Vessels arriving report experiencing hurricanes at sea on the 19th and 20th ult. and 1st inst. Mr. Preston, American Minister to Hayti, has arrived here from Port au Prince.

The main building of the Globe woolen mills at Utica, N. Y., was burned yesterday. Loss $250,000, seven-eighths of which was insured. Some 350 hands are thrown out of employment by this fire.

The Coulter-Biglin crew arrived at Saratoga yesterday. There are now six crews there.

The Republican primary elections for delegates to the county and State conventions were held in Cincinnati last night.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

An Intoxicated Man Fatally Injured at Wheatland, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEATLAND, Pa., September 6, 1871.

A man named Hugh McGovern, while intoxicated, was thrown from a carriage yesterday afternoon, and sustained injuries about the head and was hurt internally. He died this morning.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.

Its Successful Application at Chicago.

A Chicago firm, Messrs. Whipple & Dickerson, claim to have satisfactorily demonstrated that crude petroleum can be used as fuel, with economy, and that thereby an agency has been secured which will completely revolutionize the modern process of raising steam. This is accomplished, it is said, by the utilizing of what is called "hydrocarbon."

"A couple of upright cylinders, one inside the other, almost compose the whole machinery. Crude petroleum is forced into the close cylinders, and by means of superheated steam in the other is vaporized into hydro-carbon gas. This gas is mixed with superheated steam, and burns through jets, like ordinary gas, with the following points of difference: First, it gives an intense heat, than which none greater is obtained, except by the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe of the laboratory: it creates no smoke, the gases being perfectly consumed, and stores, and stores chemically combined in burning, leaving no residue. It will raise steam in one-third the time that coal now requires for the same purpose; can be extinguished in a moment by the turning of a cock, and relighted an hour afterward by turning the cock on again."

On Saturday last the engine with the new fuel was tested at Chicago and found to operate successfully. A tug had been fitted up for the purpose, the boiler being built without a fire-box, and at a cost of $600, as was stated in the Commercial of the 23d inst. A 60x24 60 ℔ bbl, the latter figures for a prime article only.

ASHES.—The supply on hand was fully up with the requirements of the market. The current prices were: Soda Ash, common, 4@4¼; refined 4¼@4½c; potash 9½c; pearls 9c ℔ lb.

BEANS.—The firmness before noted has been maintained, and we quote small lots at $2 25 ℔ bu.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—There was a good local demand for these articles. Prices have undergone no quotable change. The receipts were 1,701 pieces and 35 tierces bacon: The rates were: Sugar-cured hams, 14½@15½c; do plain sugar-cured, 13½c; plain shoulders 61@63½c; Sides ribbed 8½c; clear sides 9½c. Bacon bellies, 11½c; dried beef 15@16c. Mess pork $14 50. Lard, city prepared, 12½@13c; buckets and kegs 13c ℔ lb.

BUTTER.—In full demand, with sales at 22 25 ℔ bu.

BLACKBERRIES.—Sales of new dried at 12c ℔ lb.

PEACHES.—Sales of new peeled at 20c ℔ lb.

BROOM CORN.—There has been a slight decline, and we now quote at 3½@3¾c ℔ lb.

BARIUM POWDER.—Sanner, 5-lb cans ℔ doz, $1 75; $3 25: 1-lb can $6: 5-lb cans, $30 ℔ per doz.

BROOMS.—The following are the rulings of the market: Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per doz.

BUTTER.—We can report a fair market with a good local and shipping demand. The current rates were for last were 79 packages. The current rates were for choice roll nicely put up brands, and 20c for fresh; a shade higher; other sales were made down to 14@16c ℔ lb. The market certainly favors holders.

CHEESE.—The supply keeps pace with the demand; prices have been uniform for some time. We note a fair business at the following quotations: Sheffield Pyramidic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $2 50@2 75 ℔ bbl.

CANDLES.—There is a fair demand; sales as follow: Star, full weight, 18c; Star, 16 ounces, 16c ℔ lb.

COFFEE.—The firmness we have noted has been maintained. The receipts were 80 boxes; the stock in Pittsburgh is not large. The current rates were as the following: New York Goshen at 11@11½c; Ohio Goshen 10@10½c; Ohio Factory 9@9½c; Dairy 8@8½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—There is a regular demand, with sales Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 50, and Philadelphia $5 50.

CANNED GOODS.—Prices remain stationary. The general impression is gaining strength that prices have touched bottom, and that they can soon look up. Holders are waiting patiently for that important event. In the meantime we note sales of standard brands in a regular way at 92½@95c ℔ gallon.

CORN MEAL.—The demand is limited and prices dull: sales in a small way at 80@85c ℔ bush.

COKE.—The market is firm, with a good demand for fresh ones nicely put up. The tendency is to a further advance. We can report sales for export at 11@12c: some lots are held even higher.

FLOUR.—The market was steady, with a good local demand. So far as relates to the present day of the day, with pretty liberal transactions. The Grain Exchange was pretty well attended, presenting a healthy appearance. Trade on the upper landing, since the resumption of business on the slack water, has been quite active. The boats have fully as much business as they can manage.

The following are the receipts of produce for August for the past three years. This table will be found useful for reference.

	August, 1869.	August, 1870.	August 1871.
Flour, bbls	16,242	19,702	25,852
Apples, bbls	4,876	4,975	5,309
Cheese, bxs	2,963	3,567	5,467
Corn, sacks	11,825	10,669	24,222
Wheat, sacks	21,601	45,497	30,039
Barley	1,774	3,404	6,282
Rye, sacks	1,604	2,099	3,409
Oats, sacks	18,277	28,455	47,026
Butter, packages	501	822	1,037
Bacon, lbs		1,575	18,334
Bacon, tcs		500	1,340
Dried beef, tcs		100	158

The following table, made up from the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks, received by river and rail:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	4,003	7,449	11,452
Apples, bbls	359	2,118	2,477
Cheese, boxes	301	1,385	1,686
Corn, sacks	3,117	5,962	9,079
Wheat, sacks	8,621	5,697	14,318
Barley, sacks	1,250	2,171	4,069
Rye, sacks	600	795	1,395
Oats, sacks	9,466	10,580	20,054
Butter, packages	300	262	470
Bacon, pieces	3,680	6,935	10,615
Bacon, tierces	173	373	546
Dried beef, tierces	21	34	55

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands. In the purchase of small lots prices are a fraction charged:

APPLES.—The receipts since our last were 775 bbls with an ample supply on the market. Prices are not changed. The current rates were: Green at $2 50@3 00 ℔ bbl, the latter figures for a prime article only.

ASHES.—The supply on hand was fully up with the requirements of the market. The current prices were: Soda Ash, common, 4@4¼; refined 4¼@4½c; potash 9½c; pearls 9c ℔ lb.

BEANS.—The firmness before noted has been maintained, and we quote small lots at $2 25 ℔ bu.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—There was a good local demand for these articles. Prices have undergone no quotable change. The receipts were 1,701 pieces and 35 tierces bacon: The rates were: Sugar-cured hams, 14½@15½c; do plain sugar-cured, 13½c; plain shoulders 61@63½c; Sides ribbed 8½c; clear sides 9½c. Bacon bellies, 11½c; dried beef 15@16c. Mess pork $14 50. Lard, city prepared, 12½@13c; buckets and kegs 13c ℔ lb.

LARD OIL.—Sales Pittsburgh at 70@75c for No. 1, and 60@65c for No. 2. Chicago and Cincinnati extra No. 1 lard oil 75@75c ℔ gallon.

HONEY.—Sales at 20@30c ℔ lb.

HAY.—Sales of No. 1 Timothy at $16 ℔ ton; dressed 12@c ℔ lb.

LIME.—In fair demand. We can report sales of Cleveland white, $2 25 ℔ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ℔ bbl.

POTATOES.—The receipts are coming in more freely. We note sales of peach blows at $1 75@2 ℔ bbl; Jersey sweets $4 75@5 00; Baltimore $4 50 ℔ bbl.

PLUMS.—Are lower, with sales at $4 00 ℔ bush.

ONIONS.—Sales at $3 50@4 00 per barrel.

MILL FEED.—Middlings ℔ 100 lbs $2 00; seconds $1 75; shorts $1 60; rye shorts $1 05; chopped corn and oats $1 75; bolted corn meal 80c ℔ bushel. Trade demand fair.

POULTRY.—The market was steady with a fair demand. We note sales of spring by the coop at 50@60c ℔ pair.

PEACHES.—Are selling at $1 50@2 00 ℔ bush.

QUINCES.—$2 00@3 50 ℔ bush, and scarce.

CIDER.—Prime fresh sweet cider commands $8 00 ℔ bbl.

PAPER.—Printing, rag, 13@14c ℔ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4½@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manila, 12@13c.

RAGS.—Sales at 4-4@4½c lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.—Sales ¼ lb cans $1 50; ½ lb $2 00; 1 lb $6 00 ℔ doz.

SEEDS.—The demand for certain description is improving. Timothy is firmer. We can report sales at $3 50@4 per bushel; Clover seed nominal at $5 75@6; Flax seed steady at $1 80 per bushel.

SUMAC.—Tennessee at 4½c ℔ lb.

TALLOW.—City rendered, 8c@8½c.

SALT.—Sales by the car load at $1 60; in a small way $1 75 ℔ bbl.

WILLOWS.—Kentucky 10c.

WHISKY.—Highwines 93c; common rectified 98c; proof rectified $1 02; rye and corn $1 05@1 07½ ℔ gallon: old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 ℔ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 7, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market was not an active one. This, however, has been the situation for some time. An improvement in the oil trade would be very acceptable to a large class of people, including reporters. So far as relates to prices, we are furnished with the following:

CRUDE.

Spot or first half September, 12@12¼c; S. O., all year, 11¼c; R. O., all year, 10½c; Parker's $4 60; Foster's $4 75; Lower Creek $4 75; Oil City $4 90.

REFINED.

The market continues in a very demoralized condition, prices being very uncertain. We quote: First half of September 23¾c; last half of September, 23¾c; October 24c; November 24c. Sales 3,060 bbls, 1,000 each October, November and December, at 24c.

OIL CITY, September 6.—Market very quiet with easier feeling; lower creek $4 75; 47 gravity Oil City held at $4 90.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 6.—Market quiet at $4 70@4 75.

TITUSVILLE, September 6.—Market firm and quiet; upper ford 4 37½@4 40.

PHILADELPHIA, September 6.—Market weak; crude 13c; S. W. 23½; cases 27½c; futures: September 23½@23½c; October 24½c.

[Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, September 6.—Market exceedingly dull, and dealers are indisposed to transact much, especially in futures. Buyers are afraid and sellers dare not: crude unchanged; refined little weaker; spot and seller to suit vessel now obtainable at 24c; sales of 1,500 obls October at 24¾c.

TITUSVILLE, September 6.—Market quiet and unchanged at $4 42½@4 45.

PARKER'S LANDING, September 6.—No change in market; we quote prices at $4 60, but few small lots sold at that; holders not disposed to sell.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 6.—Market quiet and firm; offering $4 70@4 75. No sales.

PLEASANTVILLE, September 6.—Market quiet at $4 40 delivered at Titusville.

TIDIOUTE, September 6.—Market quiet and unchanged at yesterday's quotations, $4 55.

PHILADELPHIA, September 6.—Refined spot 23½ @23½c; October 24½@24¾c; October-December 24c asked; crude 13½c; sales 5,000 bbls September at 23½c; 2,000 bbls October-December 24c.

NEW YORK, September 6.—The market continues to rule dull and inactive, with little still being done. Yesterday's quotations without finding buyers. In refined we can report sales of 2,000 gals, but the scarcity of vessels interferes with business. A cargo of 4,700 barrels, September delivery, sold at 24¼c yesterday. No sales were reported.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

September 12.—There has been a little more demand for Scotch pig. The stock is moderate, and with very little coming forward prices are still in sellers' favor. Bar iron has been made of 600 tons Grenfell neck, part to arrive, at $35, and 400 do. Gartsherrie $36. American is scarce and wanted, and prices are very firm: 100 tons No. 1 Lehigh at $37, and 50 do No. 2 $35. There has been an active demand for wrought scrap, and sales have been made of 1,000 gross tons, closing to arrive on private terms. New rails have been rather quiet since our last, but with a light supply, prices are supported at—505 tons old donderfield sold at—to arrive on private terms. Refined bar from stores is steady and firm at the advance noted on the 26th ult. We heard of small sales of Russia sheet at 13¾c, gold, and only small lots can be bought at any price—much of that recently received has come out damaged.—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

September 2.—In pig iron there is considerable activity, and we notice further sales of 1,000 tons Lehigh crane No. 1 foundry at $36@37; 600 tons No. 2 foundry at $35; gray forge, in lots, at $32; and mottled and white at $28 50—$30 00.

Manufactured Iron.—There is a steady inquiry for bar at $77 50 ℔ ton.

Scotch pig commands in a small way $35 ℔ ton. Bronze are dull.

Nails sells to a trifling extent at $4 75 ℔ keg.

Anchors and chains are both in good demand and demand. Sales of the former at 7½c and the latter at 5½c ℔ lb.—*Price Current.*

Pig iron needs a fair inquiry, and prices are firmer. Sales of 1,000 tons No. 1 foundry at $36@37, and No. 2 at $35 ℔ ton. Bar iron quiet and firm. Scotch pig commands $35 ℔ ton.—*North American.*

September 6.—Iron—Pig iron meets a fair inquiry, and prices are firmer. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $36 and No. 2 at $35. Bar iron sells at $77 50@80. Scotch pig commands $35 ℔ ton.

BALTIMORE.

The market for Anthracite is active and firm, being sold well up. We advance our quotations to $37 for No. 1; $35 for No. 2; $32 50 for No. 3, and $30 to $31 for mine, delivered at Locust Point. Coke is dull, with good demand; we quote No. 1 at $4 to $4 50. Scotch is scarce and sells from the yards at $35 50 for Gartsherrie, $33 for Coltness, and $32 for Eglinton; latter brand is selling from the vessel at $32 to $32 50.—*American.*

IRONTON, O.

SEPTEMBER 1.—The steamer *Ed. Hobbs*, which is now lying at this place, will take 200 tons of Vesuvius and Olive Iron to Pittsburgh; 135 tons of Olive and Howard to Wheeling, and 100 tons of Pine Grove to Steubenville.

We have no changes to note in the prices of pig iron; but we understand that purchasers have been given more time. We quote as before:

Foundry and forge, $34 00@36 00

Foundry hot blast No 2 ..... $33 00@35 00

Mill hot blast ..... $2 00@34 00

Cold blast, carwheel ..... 50 00@52 00

Bituminous Eufaula ..... $33 00@35 00

Bituminous Ashland ..... $33 00@35 00

The Ashland mill is ready to start again, but owing to the refusal of the boilers to work until Monday, unless the steam is raised, the mill is idle.

The Lawrence is running full turn.

The Belfont mill will start in about ten days.—*Journal.*

BOSTON.

September 2.—The market for pig iron is very firm, but the demand is not active. The present extreme prices are not fully sustained, although manufacturers are practicing the most rigid economy in the use of new metal, buying only in small lots as wanted, and substituting old material as far as possible. The following products of all kinds are in very small, and in some cases wholly wanting.

Foreign is in fair supply and relatively cheaper than domestic. Current prices afford but a very small margin on the present cost of importation, which has materially advanced of late, and as the season is near at hand when shipments from the other side are generally suspended on account of foreign range lights, holders are looking for a further advance in retail prices.

This can hardly be avoided in view of the scarcity of American iron, and the fact that a full supply of the latter cannot be expected before another year. Only small lots are wanted for the present, although the Pennsylvania furnaces are still working on orders taken early in the season, and consequently are likely to continue ahead of the supply up to the close of navigation.

Manufactured iron is in moderate demand. The hardware trade is gradually increasing. All heavy products are selling to a better range. Prices at present are barely satisfactory to manufacturers and importers, and most every week we hear of meetings among them to arrange for a general revision of lists. Another meeting of the jobbers and importers of bar iron was held in New York last week, at which another price current was further advanced $2 50 per ton, to correspond with the rise in the English markets.

Scotch pig is in steady demand at the late advance, with sales of leading brands No. 1 in small lots at a range of $34 50@35 ℔ ton, including Gartsherrie at $37@37 50 and Coltness at $37 50@38. American is scarce and firm, with sales of No. 1 at $37 50@40 ℔ ton for the different numbers, including No. 2 extra at $35 50@39, and good brands No. 1 foundry at $36@37 50. Charcoal pig is firm at $39 50@40 ℔ ton, as to brand. Bar iron is firm, and prices have further advanced. Refined iron is now quoted $5 lb net cash; sales of Juniata at $5 lb net, and Nos. 1 and 2 Hollanders are wanted at $6 lb net. Swedes iron is firm, but no change to note. The receipts since our last were 837 tons, and for the week 7,449 barrels. The general impression among dealers is that prices have touched bottom. In the meantime we can report sales of standard brands in a small way: Spring extras $6 50@6 75; choice bakers' flour $6 50@7 00; good to choice spring wheat, $6 50@6 75; fancy good at various prices as per quality.

GROCERIES.—The market was steady with a fair demand. Refined sugars have advanced ¼c, although the advance in the East reached ½c ℔ lb.

Coffee—Strictly prime at 19¾c; prime 19@19½c; fair 18@18½c; ordinary 17½c; reported in paper 21c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 75c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 80c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 16c; A coffee, 13c; B coffee, 12½c; extra C 12c; C yellow 12c.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice, 11¼c; prime 10¾c; fair 10½c; good fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11c; prime 10¾c; good 10c.

New Orleans Molasses—The ruling rates are for second-class; prime 70c. Choice 82c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 20c; Cassia 50c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9¼c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

Syrups—Firm, and E at 70c; white honey 63c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grades 40@50c.

GRAIN.—The market, taken as as a whole, was firm but prices were fairly maintained. The receipts since our last were as follows:

Corn sacks	1,125	Wheat sacks	904
Barley sacks	350	Rye sacks	118
Oats sacks	2,159		

The following are the operations at the Grain Exchange:

1 car red wheat ..... $1 26 ℔ bushel.
25 sacks rejected ..... 1 20 ℔ bushel.
1 car No. 2 76
3 cars rye ..... private terms.
3 cars oats, price in elevator 43
1 car bar. light prompt ..... $25 00 ℔ ton.

The store rates for grain were as follows: Wheat firm, the mills disposed to purchase liberally. Red $1 24@1 27; amber $1 27@1 32; white $1 32@1 38. Oats—market active. Dealers have made up their minds that the bottom has been reached. The extreme rates are 40@44c, as per quality and condition. Corn is attracting but little attention. We quote mixed at 66@66c. Rye—market is steady at 75@78c. Barley—the season has not yet fairly opened. Prices are nominal at 80@90c for No 1 sample.

HAY.—Baled hay was steady with a good demand. The receipts are beginning to increase by the river. We note prices as ruled at $22@25 ton; wagon lots sold at various prices.

HOPS.—Old 25c ℔ lb. Some new coming in, but no market price not established.

HIDES.—Sales at 2¼@2½c.

HIDES.—Green salted 10½@11¼c; green butchers 8c; green salted lip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

LARD OIL.—Sales Pittsburgh at 70@75c for No. 1, and 60@65c for No. 2. Chicago and Cincinnati extra No. 1 lard oil 75@75c ℔ gallon.

HONEY.—Sales at 20@30c ℔ lb.

HAY.—Sales of No. 1 Timothy at $16 ℔ ton; dressed 12@c ℔ lb.

LIME.—In fair demand. We can report sales of Cleveland white, $2 25 ℔ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ℔ bbl.

POTATOES.—The receipts are coming in more freely. We note sales of peach blows at $1 75@2 ℔ bbl; Jersey sweets $4 75@5 00; Baltimore $4 50 ℔ bbl.

PLUMS.—Are lower, with sales at $4 00 ℔ bush.

ONIONS.—Sales at $3 50@4 00 per barrel.

MILL FEED.—Middlings ℔ 100 lbs $2 00; seconds $1 75; shorts $1 60; rye shorts $1 05; chopped corn and oats $1 75; bolted corn meal 80c ℔ bushel. Trade demand fair.

POULTRY.—The market was steady with a fair demand. We note sales of spring by the coop at 50@60c ℔ pair.

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QUINCES.—$2 00@3 50 ℔ bush, and scarce.

CIDER.—Prime fresh sweet cider commands $8 00 ℔ bbl.

PAPER.—Printing, rag, 13@14c ℔ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4½@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manila, 12@13c.

RAGS.—Sales at 4-4@4½c lb.

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SUMAC.—Tennessee at 4½c ℔ lb.

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3 cars oats, price in elevator 43
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HIDES.—Sales at 2¼@2½c.

HIDES.—Green salted 10½@11¼c; green butchers 8c; green salted lip 14@16

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, September 9, 1871.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1871.

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One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

THE SNUBBING OF THE EVANGELICAL DELEGATES.

One or more of the representatives of the Evangelical Alliance who were so decidely snubbed by the Autocrat of all the Russias, ought to favor the world with an exact account of the way in which it was done. Nothing was gained by the imperfect narrative at first put in circulation, and just as little will be gained by the reticence which seems to have been agreed upon as the most satisfactory mode of concealing the facts. Profane, or rather irreverent imaginations left to their own devices, have already trumped up stories, which, we doubt not, convey an entirely erroneous impression of the affair, equally unjust to the Czar and to the Evangelicals. Among rightminded Americans there can be but one opinion as to the worth of the object at which the latter aimed in seeking for an interview with the former. Persecution for opinion's sake is a poor as well as a wicked business, and the attempt to mitigate or to arrest it, is always a noble and praiseworthy endeavor. It is, however, possible, or even probable that the good men of the Evangelical Alliance merit commendation for their purpose rather than for the *method* in which they strove to make it fact. They may have felt undue confidence of success and consequent boldness in their undertaking in recollection of the fact so well known that several former Czars were readily accessible to people of the humblest rank, who expressed a wish to confer with them on religious subjects. ALEXANDER the First and NICHOLAS were each remarkable for this sort of condescension. In fact, a kind of piety is a characteristic of the family, and besides, as the Head of the Russian Church, a Russian emperor naturally feels that the manifestation of extraordinary religious interest and of great respect for high religious character is conduct appropriate to his position. The present Czar is reported to be as devout as any of his predecessors. By him the representatives and agents of a great association which has enjoyed the especial favor of great kings, the late King of Prussia for one, might reasonably expect to be politely received. On the other hand, since the emancipation of the serfs, the Russification of the Greek-united Church and the reduction of the sectaries to orthodoxy have been pressed on as of more importance than ever. In fact, with the extension of the empire in the East, the unification of the Church in the West has become, they say, even more essential, in the estimation of the Government, to national unity. Hence the persecution of the Catholics in the Polish provinces and the persecution of the Lutherans in the Baltic provinces. Under constant remonstrance from Rome and occasional mild appeals from Germany, one can easily believe that the Autocrat, who hardly likes while sanctioning the oppressions of the national Church, has become sensitive on the subject. No doubt he felt that the mission of the Evangelical delegates was a very disagreeable one,—disagreeable, because embarrassing, presenting objections to his administration, which did not admit of answer. Certainly the utmost delicacy and caution on their part were necessary to avoid seeming to outrage imperial majesty and the proprieties of a court. But no such delicacy or caution appears to have marked their proceedings. For weeks, if not months beforehand, everybody knew that they were going to St. Petersburg. It looked as if they wished to prepare the world for the triumph that awaited them—humble agents of the Evangelical Alliance—in effecting a change of Russian policy, which neither Pope nor politician had been able to accomplish. Undoubtedly the affair has been mismanaged.

LET US MAKE SURE.

But five weeks remain before the State election. Every hour of this interval should be industriously employed. Let it be seen to that local clubs and local committees are at once established in every township as well as every county of the State. Take care of the remote districts. Stir up the people of the rural neighborhoods. The only possible danger of defeat lies in lukewarmness. It is a misapprehension to suppose that no national issues enter into the present canvass. It is not a mere question of who shall be Auditor and Surveyor General; it is also a question of whether the loyal and patriotic Commonwealth of Pennsylvania proposes to lend its countenance to the vast iniquities of Tammany, committed by men who shape the action of the Democratic party throughout the country—whether it proposes to indorse the bloody excesses of the Ku-Klux gangs of the South, perpetrated by members of the Democratic organization, and against which no orator or organ in good standing in the party has dared to lift a finger or breathe a syllable by way of earnest and hearty reprobation—it is a question of whether the good State of Pennsylvania, distinguished throughout all its history for straightforward rectitude of principle and practice, proposes to sanction the subtle fraud known as the new departure, by which the Democratic party, beaten and baffled in its previous direct efforts to undo the results achieved by the war, hopes to consummate its crime against liberty and humanity, and remit those around whom the nation has thrown its plighted faith, to the tender mercies of the zealots of the rebellion and of the principles for which it stood. It is a question of the same old foe under a new face: and we ask the Republican voters of Pennsylvania to consider whether—if the dream of Southern mastery is still cherished so confidently under a Republican administration, there is any likelihood that a Democratic administration would be able to keep its promises with respect to the Amendments? If the secession element of the South still dares show its teeth defiantly to those whose power and purpose it has been taught by experience to respect, what would be its probable attitude toward the party which hitherto has always made service haste to do its slightest bidding? If the project of demanding three thousand millions of dollars as compensation for slaves is beginning to be mooted even now, what guarantee is there that a Tammany administration at Washington would wholly resist the demand? Forewarned is forearmed. The subordinates of HALL and TWEED in the North, and of TOOMBS and DAVIS in the South, seek to control the destinies of the nation, and they have the effrontery to ask the people of Pennsylvania to assist them in their evil ambition. Reduced to plain English, this is the meaning of the issue. What shall be the character of the answer?

HOW TO DECIDE.

The question for the Republicans of Pennsylvania to consider and decide upon during the present campaign is whether, notwithstanding occasional mistakes of policy, errors of movement and lapses of men, the Republican party is not by all odds superior to the Democratic party in everything which most intimately affects the prosperity, honor and happiness of the people of the State and country. We do not claim perfection for Republican doctrines, nor spotless integrity for all its members. We do not deny that the party has had its shortcomings in the past, nor ignore the necessity of reforms in the future. But still we say that its average morality, sentiment and purpose are immeasurably above those of its opposing organization. Granted that there have been and may yet be in the party designing and over-ambitious men—still it did not sympathize with or give aid and comfort to the rebellion, as did Democracy. If it number in its ranks some persons whose practices are open to criticism, at least it is not a vast thieves' kennel, as is Tammany, the head and front of Democracy. If a few needy carpet-baggers of the Southern States have brought local disgrace upon themselves and their constituencies, they are saints as compared with the infamous gang which has turned the Empire City into an Irish Republic, or with their Ku-Klux compatriots who have converted whole districts of the South into a Pandemonium. "By their fruits ye shall know them," is a good motto, and one by which we are quite content to abide. Whatever failures may be laid at the door of the Republican party, it never tried to dissolve the Union, as did Democracy—never in the hour of national distress lauded rebels and hissed patriots, as did Democracy—nor ever tried to repudiate the solemn obligations of the country to its creditors and defenders, as did Democracy. It emancipated the negro, which Democracy bitterly opposed. It put the ballot in his hand that he might protect himself against his enemies, who were chosen apostles of the Democratic party. It demands that good faith be kept with these wards of the nation for ever, in direct contradistinction to the Jesuitical jugglings of Democracy. It has lightened taxation, reduced the debt, upheld the financial credit of the nation, consummated the noblest treaty of international amity which modern years have witnessed, and placed the country on the high road of honor and renown. The following exhibit of the management of the national debt finder Republican administration, and of the debt of New York city under the management of the Tammany leaders of the Democratic party, presents the whole matter in a nut-shell:

NATIONAL DEBT—REPUBLICAN MANAGEMENT.	
Debt, December, 1869	$2,253,509,735 23
Debt, May, 1871	2,202,575,543 00
Decrease in 28 months	145,984,192 23
Decrease per month	5,209,578 79
Decrease per week	1,234,437 79
Decrease per day	176,457 99
Decrease per hour	7,352 17
Decrease per minute	121 55
Decrease per second	2 04¼
Debt per head, 1869	64 57
Debt per head, 1871	54 00
Decrease per head	$10 57
NEW YORK CITY DEBT—DEMOCRATIC MANAGEMENT.	
Debt, December, 1869	$29,324,949 82
Debt, May, 1871	81,843,515 00
Increase in 28 months	52,518,565 18
Increase per month	1,875,663 68
Increase per week	432,251 25
Increase per day	61,786 55
Increase per hour	2,574 44
Increase per minute	42 81
Increase per second	70¼
Debt per head, 1869	32 58
Debt per head, 1871	86 15
Increase per head	$53 57

Let every voter study these figures, and ponder the meaning which they suggest. The Republican party, having crushed the rebellion, is crushing also the costs incurred by it. The Democratic party challenges to-day the results secured by the war, and proves its fitness to be entrusted with the control of the finances of the country in figures such as the above. As a mere question of the pocket alone, which party is best entitled to confidence?

HOW THEY BUILD RAILROADS IN ROUMANIA.

Though deeply interested in railroads at home, our readers are not likely to care much for railroads in Roumania. But from recent cable dispatches it appears that a dispute concerning a railroad is the subject or foundation upon which the old vexed question of the Danubian Principalities is to be revived for the agitation of the European powers. As the topic will probably be frequently referred to in the foreign dispatches for some time, a few words in the way of explanation may be in place. It must be premised that all along the Roumanian country has been pervaded and disturbed by Panslavist intrigues, for which Russia is, no doubt, responsible, and that the object and effect of these is to make their residence in the land very disagreeable to the Germans whose industry and capital form an important element in such prosperity as it enjoys. To annoy the Germans and if possible drive them away with Prince CHARLES at their head—are the aims of the Pan-slavists. A great German capitalist and contractor, aided by a company in Berlin, has been engaged for some time in building several railroads in Roumania, the Legislature having guaranteed the payment of interest on the money expended on the enterprise. When ground was wanted for a station, or depot as we say, at Jassy or Jasch, the municipal authorities of the city made a free gift to the company of the land needed. Though the place presented great difficulties to the engineers, the gift was accepted at the urgent prayers of the donors, and the company proceeded to erect the necessary buildings at a very heavy expense. But no sooner were the buildings ready for use than the City Council of Jassy, whose members had in the meantime been changed, demanded thirty thousand ducats from the company for the piece of land, under the pretense that the deed of gift was invalid. Of course the company refused to pay, went to law, and lost the case. In reference to this and other points involved in the loss than sixty-six law suits, all of which were decided against them, the Company went on with their work. And the railroad being now nearly ready for use, the Chamber refuses to fulfill its engagements to the company and the capitalists, German and English, whose money was invested in reliance upon the Legislative guaranty. The reasons assigned for the refusal are that the road will be of no advantage to the country—that the road has been badly made, that the rolling stock consists of second-hand, half worn out Prussian cars, and that the station-houses might as well have been made of pasteboard. Though the great German contractor (we believe his name is STROUSSBERG,) has not a good name for integrity, the Germans flatly deny the truth of all these allegations, and give excellent reasons in support of the denial, one of which is that everything has from the beginning been supervised by representatives of the Roumanian government. However, the action of the Chamber has been confirmed by the Senate, and the German men of money have appealed to the Prussian government for aid. Prince CHARLES's position is unpleasant. Naturally his sympathies are with his countrymen, and we are told that he at first refused to sanction the action of the Legislature but at last did so, on a hint from Berlin. What Prince BISMARCK will do remains to be seen. In conjunction with the Austrian government he has informed the Roumanian government that it is expected to fill its obligations, and that if it fails to do so, he will appeal to the Sultan, who exercises the authority of a suzerain over Roumania. What complications are to arise out of the affair time will show.

COUNT SCLOPIS.

General satisfaction was expressed a few days ago, regarding the character and qualifications of Mr. STAEMPLI, appointed arbitrator on the Alabama claims, under the Treaty of Washington, by the Government of Switzerland. Equal satisfaction will, we doubt not, be given by the announcement, contained in our issue of yesterday, that Count SCLOPIS has been selected by the King of Italy to act as arbitrator in the same great question. The name of Count FEDERICO SCLOPIS DE SALERANO is more or less familiar to all who have paid some attention to Italian politics. According to the Brockhaus *Conversations-Lexikon*, this eminent statesman and scholar was born at Turin in 1798. He received a careful education and devoted himself especially to juristic studies in the University of his native city. Upon the conclusion of his studies, he was employed in the Ministry of the Interior, but after some time became a member of the highest court of justice in Piedmont. He performed an essential part in the redaction or digest of the civil code of 1837. Amid the agitations of 1848, Count SCLOPIS, on the 8th of March, took charge of the Ministry of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs. He was President of the commission which prepared the new liberal press law, and engaged in negotiations with the court of Rome with reference to the conclusion of a concordat. In July, however, of the same year, he resigned his office, and those negotiations remained without result. Hereupon SCLOPIS became and continued a member of the Chamber of Deputies until, under the Ministry of GIOBERTI, he withdrew from participation in public affairs. At the end of 1849 he entered the Senate and was chosen at first Vice President, and then President of the body. After the conclusion of the September Convention of 1864, he resigned the office. When the seat of Government was transferred to Florence, Count SCLOPIS continued to reside in Turin, where as President of the Academy of Sciences, of the Commission for Italian History, and of the Provincial Council, and as a member of the Municipal Council, he occupies an influential position. As a scholar he has made a name respected even in foreign countries, by a series of works on legislation, politics and history, especially the history of the Sardinian monarchy. Of these works may be mentioned as best known in this country his "History of Italian Legislation."

THE "Organ" backs out square, and launches a terrible kick at GEORGE, for having seduced and almost ruined it. This is hard. *Et tu quoque Brute!* Alas, poor GEORGE! How mutable is fortune!

"But yesterday he might have stood against the world;
Now none so poor to do him reverence!"

But what is the Governor going to do about it?

CONSPIRACY AGAINST NATURE.

We referred the other day to the interesting letters recently written by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT and other hale octogenarians, descriptive of their habits and modes of life, and recitative of the reasons which, at ages ranging from seventy to near a hundred, have left them, if not as robust, at least as healthy of body and clear of brain as they were half a century ago. The secret of their young old age, if there be any secret about it, seems to lie simply in their careful observance of the law of temperance, and their conscientious obedience to its requirements. Temperate labors, temperate exercise, temperate relaxations and enjoyments, duly and properly alternating with each other, work fitting for rest, and repose invigorating for labor, this is the whole story, which shows how beautifully and bountifully nature rewards those who understand and obey her teachings. On the other hand, the recent paralytic attack of Vice President COLFAX, to which at the time we made reference, indicates the stern and inexorable character of the retribution visited upon every one who taxes himself beyond the golden mean, no matter though the motive which inspires his efforts may be as high as the stars. The command, "Thus far shalt thou go, but no further," is written as plainly upon the laws of bodily strength and mental vigor as upon the waves and tides of the sea. And we say that, whoever, impelled by ambition, greed, vanity, or even a false sense of duty, spurs and goads himself beyond the proper limits of labor and powers of endurance and recuperation, weakening the body and enfeebling the mind, is, to the extent in which he yields to the criminal indulgence, guilty of an attempt at self-destruction. Man is not lord over his own life. No man has a right to cripple himself intellectually any more than he has the right to mangle himself physically. And yet, notwithstanding the terrible warnings every day occurring, this process of semi-suicide goes on. The latest and most representative case is that of ALEXANDER STEWART, the millionaire merchant of New York, whose intense physical and mental devotion to his enormous business, persistently prolonged through many years, has at last stranded him upon his bed, a wreck whom even his physicians despair of restoring. Another instance, equally suggestive, is the case of Mr. JOHN F. TRACY, a well known railroad man, who has recently succumbed to the tremendous load under which he has staggered for years. The late explosion of the Westfield sent a thrill of horror throughout the country. But an overstrained system will yield not less surely than an overstrained boiler. In each case the limit of resistance is equally fixed, and in both cases the engineers are equally criminal in carrying an excess of steam. It is time that this matter were taken into serious consideration. The gentlemen to whom we have referred are both, so far as years are concerned, comparatively young men, who under any ordinary circumstances would have been good for active leadership for a considerable period to come. They are not ruined by use, they have been impaired by abuse. And the cases of these men are representative cases. In all branches of trade and commerce, and in all the learned professions—in banks, manufactories, counting rooms, legislative halls, the same fatuous conspiracy to defraud nature is carried on, invariably with the same result. Energy and industry are admirable qualities, but in all the codes of Christendom felo-de-se is written as a crime.

REPREHENSIBLE NEGLIGENCE.

Swiss peasants who enjoy life within range of the imminent avalanche, Italian peasants who dance and sing on the sides of Vesuvius while the mountain is in a state of eruption, are cowards careful of life in comparison with the functionaries who administer the municipal government of Pittsburgh. The peasants are, however, more excusable than our civil dignitaries. Familiar with the perils of their position, and looking back over long years passed in their presence without harm, they despise them; or, reflecting that the calamity which threatens them threatens their property also, they are content to perish in a catastrophe, which, if they survived it, would leave them in poverty. No such reasons explain the conduct of our Councilmen. In truth, the indifference with which they regard the dangers which beset and threaten the inhabitants of this city, for whose safety they are responsible, is simply amazing. And when we recollect the warnings and reminders concerning their duty and the remonstrances concerning its neglect which these men have been compelled to hear during the last few weeks, we are quite at a loss for words in which to characterize their imperturbability. Though for weeks the small-pox in its most virulent form has been prevailing in parts of the city, giving rise to scenes disgraceful to our civilization, scenes, in fact, which could not occur more than once in any town ruled by truly civilized men, these functionaries still remain unmoved. Though the expedients for arresting the diffusion of the contagion are most obvious and easy, and have been pointed out to them again and again, though the measures suggested are such as in all other cities are taken beforehand in anticipation of the need of them, the rulers of Pittsburgh cannot be induced to act even in the presence of the plague. But this neglect is not the full extent of their delinquency. The cholera, though not already among us, is on the way to us. No truth is better established than the dependence of this pestilence upon certain external conditions which are perfectly under the control of man. By the presence of these conditions a visitation of the disease may be secured, and by their absence prevented. Were judicious sanitary precautions everywhere observed, there is no reason why it should ever prevail in this climate. While, in the knowledge of these well attested facts, the authorities of other cities everywhere in Christendom have for some time been taking measures to guard against the pestilence, the municipal dignitaries of Pittsburgh remain unconcerned and inactive. "Sans souci" is their motto. The fact that the cholera is in the air makes no impression on their stolid or stoical indifference. And yet there is probably not a city in the country of which the internal condition is so well adapted to attract and nourish the pestilence as Pittsburgh. When we say that "the dingy denizens," like those of Lisbon according to BYRON, "are reared in dirt," we do not allude to the abundant traces of our fuel. Let readers explore the alleys or walk the streets late at night, taking note of the "two and seventy stenches and as many stinks" by which their noses are assailed, and they will not doubt the correctness of the description. Indeed, there is no exaggeration in saying that the city is full of deleterious matter which ought to be removed, and which on the first alarm of cholera, would have been removed by municipal authorities of average intelligence and public spirit. Their neglect is the more inexcusable in view of the facilities for cleanliness afforded by the position of the city between rivers.

INDICATIONS of a more healthful monetary condition are beginning to develop themselves, the opening of the fall season having already caused an augmented demand, which will naturally increase as the season becomes more active. The redemption of a hundred millions of five-twenties, of which Mr. BOUTWELL last week gave notice, will set free a considerable amount of capital which, till it gradually invests itself in other securities, will be in the loan market competing for employment on call, thus furnishing one of the most important conditions of monetary ease. Aside from which, so large is the monetary supply from home and foreign sources, that although a considerable portion of it has been invested in railroad bonds and other securities, there is still a heavy surplus left over. There does not, therefore, appear to be any good ground to doubt the stability and easy working of the money market for several months to come. The most sanguine hopes are also entertained that the magnitude of the fall business will far exceed that of any previous season. The general prosperity and progress which our people are now enjoying is evidently greater than that of any other nation on the face of the earth.

A LEADING religious journal asks, What is the greatest evil of the day? In one light we should unhesitatingly answer the desire for office to make more money than the law allows. If there is an evil greater than this, let some one name it. The man who takes office with no thought of more than the salary, is so rare as to be a curiosity; and it usually is the case that about the first thing that happens is that he is put out on the first opportunity, as a black sheep.

THE REPORTED ALLIANCE.

Common rumor has for some weeks represented an alliance offensive and defensive between Germany and Italy as either actually concluded or certain to become fact in the near future. Much probability attaches to the report. In her character of pacificator or upholder of the peace of Europe, Germany is, no doubt, earnestly striving to establish such engagements with other powers as may enable her to fulfill her task. In view, also, of the manifest purpose of France to live and labor for vengeance upon her conqueror, Germany, though not alarmed, must feel the necessity of making provisions against the time when her resentful neighbor, fully recuperated from the effects of defeat and sustained by two millions of men in arms, shall venture to renew the conflict for the recovery of Elsass and Lorraine. In that struggle France counts confidently on the aid of Russia, and other circumstances, besides the old and natural antagonism between the latter power and Germany make it probable that she will not be disappointed. Germany, strengthened by the alliance of Austria, has certainly sought for the alliance of Italy, and it does not seem likely that her advances have been rejected. In the debate of a few days ago in the Assembly, concerning the petition of the Bishops, it was made evident enough that nothing but a sense of their own weakness prevented the French from following their ancient traditions, and resolving to interfere for the restoration of the Pope's temporal power.

The Italians must see that as they owe the establishment of their unity to the triumph of Germany over France, they must ultimately owe the maintenance of their unity to a German alliance. French vanity will never be contented while Italy remains one and poweful, and whenever circumstances permit interposition, if the time should ever come, they will assuredly try to restore in the heart of the country that sacerdotal rule which kept it divided, weak and miserable through so many centuries. Natural ambition must also influence the Italians in making them desire the continued ascendancy of Germany over France. While France continues to occupy a secondary position, Italy, of course, exercises on the shores of the Mediterranean much of the control formerly exercised by France. If it should be urged that by an alliance with Austria, Italy might secure many of the advantages to be obtained from an alliance with Germany, the objection is that the old historical and the present geographical relations between Italy and Austria, seem to render entire and prolonged cordiality between the countries hardly possible. On the other hand, a long and happy connection between Italy and the new German empire appears to have been established by the events of the last year, and to be guarantied by the common relations of both powers to that ancient religio-political domination whose intrigues are steadily directed towards the destruction of each. Americans, as the friends of both civil and religious liberty, cannot help wishing that the reported alliance may be, if it has not been already effected.

SENATOR THURMAN, of Ohio, the confessed leader of the Democracy in the United States Senate, and a prominent candidate for the Presidential nomination, with a very large and influential following at his back, in his speech at Columbus, Ohio, last Tuesday, declared that his party was as much opposed to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments as ever. Considering that this declaration was in the very teeth of the platform whose ticket he was at the time supporting, and that the sentiments of the Senator are shared not only by the rank and file of the Ohio Democracy, but even by the candidates themselves—it will be recollected that McCOOK has pronounced himself unalterably opposed to the amendments—we fancy the party will have considerable difficulty in deluding the sturdy Ohio yeomanry with the new departure swindle. And it should be recollected that the same game of false pretense which is being attempted in Ohio is on foot in Pennsylvania as well. The question is tacitly ignored for the present, simply from fear that it might else defeat the party at the polls in October. But the fact remains that the opposition to the amendments, and the purpose of nullifying them at the first opportunity, is as fixed and determinate now as at any time before VALLANDIGHAM cooked up his plan. Voters of Pennsylvania, remember that the present Democratic State campaign is being conducted on the basis of a fraud, and rebuke the conspiracy as it deserves.

THE moderate, yet comprehensive declaration of principles adopted by the Wisconsin Republican State Convention, reported in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, is one to which Republicans throughout that State will be able to subscribe. It had been reported that considerable feeling existed in the State relative to the Governorship, and that the contest for the nomination would be very severe. There does not seem to have been any lack of harmony, however. Mr. WASHBURNE was nominated on the first ballot by a decisive majority. In 1869 the Republican majority for Governor was 8,293, in a total vote of 130,741. While, therefore, the election of the ticket is assured, provided the campaign is conducted with prudence and energy, there are no votes to lose. Whatever coldness may have heretofore existed between subdivisions of the party, or however disappointed some may now feel, there must henceforth be concert and confidence throughout the ranks. No matter who has hitherto been of Paul, or who of Apollo. From this time forward until the close of the campaign they should have but one rallying cry. Close up the ranks.

A PORTION of the press is suffering itself to grow perturbed over the suggestion which a titled shyster some time ago made in the English House of Lords, to the effect that the representatives who have been appointed by the English Government to watch the interests of that country before the Geneva Board of Arbitators, should insist that we are debarred from recovering damages, because the alleged injuries were inflicted by agents of the Confederate States, whose offences we have condoned by readmitting them into the Union. We have before expressed our belief that the arbitration had under the treaty of Washington will be in full consonance with the spirit in which it was framed. The "noble Lord" in question most grossly insulted his country by supposing it possible for her to stoop to such a despicable piece of sharp practice. As yet, however, there is not the slightest room to doubt England's perfect good faith in all matters pertaining to the treaty, and it is worse than foolish to allow ourselves to become vexed and angry because a solitary degenerate Englishman has shown himself a knave.

A FEW DAYS AGO we stated that a delegation of radical English workingmen had arrived in New York for the alleged purpose of securing the practical co-operation of the Fenian element of the United States, in case the death of Queen VICTORIA should render it necessary, to the carrying out of the designs said to be entertained by the Republicans of England. That some sort of an understanding has since been entered into is probable from the fact that the *Irish People*, a Fenian journal of New York, a day or two since announced that a "Union had been effected between the Confederate Directory and the Fenian Brotherhood," intimating further that a new movement for the liberation of Ireland would speedily be undertaken. We should not greatly wonder to see the insurrectionary epidemic breaking out in England next.

GOVERNOR GEARY has issued a requisition on the Governor of New York for the arrest of GEORGE O. EVANS who will be brought to Harrisburg to be put on trial on such charges as Attorney General BREWSTER may prefer against him. Referring to the action of the Governor, the *State Journal* remarks: "The question is one of *fact*, and can only be fairly and justly settled by the courts. It will be Judge PEARSON's duty to decide and dispose of this vexed question, at whose hands all parties concerned will be dealt with justly."

IT IS said that among the Southern Democratic politicians who have done their watering at the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, this year, General HANCOCK is the favorite for President. It is a noticeable fact that little headway has been made by HOFFMAN, HENDRICKS, THURMAN, or any of the recognized candidates, except HANCOCK. Pennsylvania will be for him, and his backers are getting quite elated over the prospect of his nomination.

The *Commercial* having requested Mr. GREELEY to exercise his political powers by foretelling who will be nominated for the Presidency by the Republicans in 1872, what will be the result of the campaign, and on what date Tammany will be hanged, responds through the *Tribune* in this way:

"1. The upshot of the competition for the Presidency will be the nomination of that capable and worthy Republican who, in the judgment of a majority of our next National Convention, can poll most votes. All the wire-working and pipe-laying of intriguing self-seekers will not avail to prevent it.

"2. The result of the campaign will be the choice of that candidate who receives a majority of the electoral votes cast.

"3. Tammany will be hung on the first day that the legal voters of this city and State are allowed to record their judgment on her iniquities, in defiance of fraudulent naturalizations, twenty-barrel repeaters, bribed miscounters, and ballot-stuffers generally. The Tammany domination is founded in wholesale fraud at the polls, and with such fraud it will end."

THE *Tribune* publishes a tabular statement and comparison of the vote at the late North Carolina election, which presents some curious facts, proving, among other things, that many good Republicans were kept from voting last year by Ku-Klux intimidation; that this year there has been a comparatively honest election, and that under any fair expression of the popular will North Carolina will continue to be a Republican State. Absolute freedom, however, is not yet secured, the Republican vote in sixteen counties, where the colored element predominates, being only twenty per cent. of the total Republican vote in 1871, against twenty-two per cent. in 1868. Last year, in the same counties, the Republican vote showed a falling off of 7,418, or thirty-five per cent. from the vote of 1868, while the Democratic vote showed an increase of 777, or five per cent. The Republican vote of 1871 exhibits an increase of 6,220, or forty-six per cent over that of 1870, while the Democratic vote falls off 98, or about one-half of one per cent. These fluctuations are far too sudden and sweeping to be accounted for by a change of political convictions on the part of the voters. Moreover, they are peculiar to the sixteen midland counties, where the bulk of the negro population is situated. Hence the effect which Ku-Klux terrorism has exerted in keeping Republican voters from the polls may be pretty accurately inferred. The Democratic journals of that State are greatly alarmed over the result of the election. We have already mentioned that a number of them recommend the present Legislature, which is a reactionary body, to order another vote, wherein the tickets shall be "Convention and no Convention," and "No Convention and Taxation." Others urge the Legislature, immediately on assembling, to prefer impeachment charges against the Governor, all State officers and Judges. Under the present political complexion of the Legislature this action would probably unseat all of them. It is to be hoped, however, that there may yet be wisdom and common sense enough left among the Democracy to prevent such a revolutionary and desperate procedure. But these things are all noteworthy, as exemplifying the utter worthlessness of the fair professions of the new departure wing of the party.

REFERRING to the demand for female servants in California, a lady correspondent of the New York *Tribune* states that an equally promising field for women of strength and capacity is open in New York city itself, where the difficulty of finding qualified servants is so great that a continual importation from the country is necessary to meet the demand. The writer complains that every year wages are becoming higher, the hours shorter, the amount of work obtained smaller in quantity and poorer in quality than ever before. Employers would not grumble at the advance in wages if it were possible to get anything like a fair return for their money. The great desire to get rich far exceeds the number orders and execute them, who can economize substance instead of wasting it, who can be respectful instead of pert, neat instead of dowdyish, obliging instead of vixenish. We suspect that one great cause of the difficulty complained of by ladies is in the fact that as a general thing the mistress of the household delegates to the servant the performance of her own domestic duties, shirking, half done work, which are indigent to behave, results chiefly from negligence or ignorance on the part of the mistress. The art of housekeeping is not to be learned without study. Houses cannot be made comfortable and attractive without painstaking. In England, the wife of even a retired rank superintend their domestic establishments, and often with their own hands assist in the preparation of dishes for the table. Indeed, a school for the training of young women in the arts of housewifery has lately been established in London, and the pupils are instructed in all that pertains to a practical domestic education. We do not know whether such a movement is practicable in this country, but we are inclined to think that supplying the deficiency in the lessons of the kitchen and chamber would be a calculable service to the young ladies who in time will become wives and mothers, presiding over their own homes. When mistresses accept the responsibilities of their own positions, domestics will begin to discharge theirs. It is a grave matter.

LAST WINTER we cited a remarkable passage from the earlier writings of DR. LIEBER, in which, forty years before the outbreak of the Civil War, he pointed out its inevitable necessity and certainty. The philosophic insight and clearness which distinguished his youth, appear equally to characterize his old age. Four years ago, in a paper on the Constitution of New York, he said:

"This age has been justly called the Age of Cities, for in no previous period have so many populous cities existed at one and the same time, and in no former age have the demands for personal and individual liberty been so great as at present. The problem how to harmonize these two principles in relations with the highest demands of political liberty with universal suffrage, for instance—has nowhere been solved, and the least approach to a solution has probably been made with us, especially so in the city in which these principles are to work. City populations, enjoying a high degree of liberty, are far more active than those of the rest of the rural population, as all city democracies of antiquity and the middle ages show, and as may be very readily accounted for. Our city governments are mismanaged; they are corrupt; mal-administration has become a rule; justice is ordinarily little is obtained by the citizen for the high taxes imposed upon him. Everywhere are citizens obliged to bear pecuniary burdens for greater safety and greater public cleanliness."

The agony which the metropolis of the country is now undergoing, and the corruption which in greater or lesser degree characterizes the administration of nearly all the large municipalities of the country, show how necessary it is that we should set ourselves soberly to the consideration of the serious problem which Dr. LIEBER names. It will be no harm to carry this thought to the polls to-morrow.

WE have once or twice referred to the slow progress made in the Canadian scheme to build a railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. The report of the surveyor employed to run the line of the proposed road has recently been published. The distances, as stated by him, are as follows:

	Miles.
From Montreal to Ottawa	135
From Ottawa to Mattawan	193
From Mattawan to Fort Garry	985
From Fort Garry to Yellow Head Pass	965
From Yellow Head Pass to Fraser River	52
Route by the Upper Fraser (British Columbia) by "short cut"	147
	2,467

Total length from Montreal to the Pacific 2,772

This route is 528 miles shorter than the present line from New York to San Francisco, which is 3,305 miles in length, although if we deduct the distance from New York to Chicago, which had a number of roads already built and self-sustaining, the people of Canada have actually some three hundred more miles of new road to build than had we. Another drawback to the success of the project consists in the fact that Montreal is closed to navigation for about a third of the year, during which period shipments would have to be made through the United States. Moreover, the road would have to carry population with it, there being no known resources of soil, climate or mineral resources to attract settlers, as in the case of our own Western States and Territories. On the whole, we suspect that the heavy risks involved in the enterprise, coupled with the disinclination of the home government to afford any aid will postpone its consummation for many years to come.

THE statement has been generally published, coming from Washington city, that cundurango, claimed to be specific for cancer, &c., was a failure and a humbug. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* affirms that this statement was sent out through the agency of persons, in the interest of others, who pronounced the cundurango a humbug, even before it was tried. He says further that Dr. Bliss, a physician of the highest eminence, enjoying a very large practice in Washington, has fairly tried the cundurango, and is so well satisfied of its efficacy that he has sent his partner to Equador, where the plant exists, to make arrangements for securing a supply of it. Dr. Bliss, it would seem, was expelled from the Medical Society for transgressing its rules in consulting with a homœopathic physician, and also with a physician of the homœopathic school and it is claimed that the feeling against him among the "old school" doctors has instigated the condemnation of the cundurango. It is likely that the fact whether or not the new remedy is a "humbug and a failure" will be satisfactorily settled one of these days, and until then cancer afflicted persons will possess their souls in patience.

COMPLAINT of excessive freight charges is being made against the Union Pacific Railroad. The present rate for forwarding ores from Ogden to Omaha is $18 25 per ton, or 1¼ cents per pound, charged last year, and the rate for bullion is $28 per ton, an advance of $8 on previous rates. The New York *Bulletin* says that if the road continues to enforce these high charges, the owners of the Emma and other mines, who are wealthy capitalists, will devise some other means of transportation. The present policy of the Union Pacific, it is further stated, may easily result in the extension of the Central Pacific to connect with the Utah Central Railroad, now extending its line southward, thereby diverting the traffic from the Union Pacific. The Emma mine, which is of extraordinary promise, has shipped about 4,000 tons of ore during the last two months under a contract at old rates; and having now stopped shipment in consequence of these high charges, the owners are now looking for some way of reducing their ore on the ground and sending forward the silver in bars as they cannot afford to pay the present rates of transportation.

AN interesting feature of the mining mania in the southwest is the revival of traditions of ancient Spanish operations in that region. Just across the border in the Indian nation, north of Seneca is a district said to be honeycombed with old shafts, some of them one hundred feet deep, evidently sunk by lead miners of a former age. Being in the Indian reserve, this district has been and still is beyond the reach of white men, and no prospecting could have been made; but local traditions ascribe the shafts to De Soto and his party of Spaniards, and the fact that fragments of a copper vessel and the corroded barrel of a blunderbuss have been found there indicate the former presence of some party of civilized persons. In Vernon county, a hundred miles north of Seneca, there are old lead diggings also ascribed to De Soto; and, indeed, there is a De Soto tradition hovering all along the Missouri border.

THE "Professor of Anatomy" of the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia makes haste to deny the statement of the abortionist Rosenzweig—under arrest in New York—that he obtained his "diplomas" from that institution. The Philadelphia papers publish the denial, but decline to be convinced thereby. The following is represented to be a *verbatim* copy of the letter of the "Professor of Anatomy:"

"Editor Morning Post:

"Having my attention called to an article in your Editorial Column of your Paper of the first inst. in regard to Rosenzweig the abortionist being a graduate of the Eclectic College 514 Pine this is a gross error and a stigma on the College as no man by that name was ever entered on the Books of this College as a matriculant and furthermore the Party has not a Diploma from this School."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

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WE desire to contribute our own mite to the mass of suggestions every day made respecting new parties and fresh departures. Our plan of reorganization is this: Let every rascal and swindler, whether of high or low degree, whether he count his booty by the million, like the members of Tammany Ring, or whether his thefts are limited to a few paltry hundreds, as in the case of the carpet-baggers of the South—whether he be a knavish Indian contractor, a defalcating State agent, a pension thief or a lobby corrupter—unite into an organization under the lead of Tammany, for the purpose of making common cause against the Republican party. This plan would greatly simplify matters, and doubtless command the hearty support of the Democratic press generally, while it could not fail to place the success of the Republican ticket beyond a doubt.

A PAMPHLET of suggestions as to the practical uses of meteorological reports and weather maps, containing much interesting information in regard to the work of the observers, has recently been issued by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, enabling persons who are interested in this new and important enterprise to follow up the daily record by marking on the map the condition of the weather at each principal station. Barometric comparisons are at present confined to stations which are less than two thousand feet above the level of the sea, but the movements of the air and the nature of the laws which govern the standing of the barometer in elevated regions, are being carefully studied by the officers of the signal department, with a view to the extension of the system. The interest which attaches to these meteorological reports will probably c